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SENATOR CHARGES USURPATION OF EXECUTIVE DUTIES

Self-Appointed "Regency" Has Performed Functions During Mr. Wilson's Disability, Declares Lawrence Y. Sherman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Interviewed last night regarding certain statements attributed to him in course of his tour of the New England states, from which he has just returned, Lawrence Y. Sherman (R.), Senator from Illinois, asserted that he was firmly convinced that the executive functions of the government had been "usurped" by a small group of "self-appointed" men who were acting as a "regency" during the President's disability.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, and Bernard M. Baruch, former director of the War Industries Board, the Illinois Senator declared, constituted the inner group of the "regency," which was performing presidential functions in a manner which the Senator charged was clearly "super-legal."

Mr. Sherman said the Constitution of the United States should be so amended by an "imperative mandate" that the duties of the presidential office should automatically fall on the Vice-President at all times in case of the inability of the President to perform his official functions. The Senator said that under the conditions which he alleges exist, the country had "all the vices of a regency" without any of the benefits of a constitutional substitute.

Text of Statement

Apropos of his allegations, Senator Sherman asserted that he did not think the Cabinet established under the law had been the President's advisers during the "interregnum." Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Baruch, he asserted, were largely responsible for much of the ordinary routine of executive duties. This, he intimated, is to some extent accounted for the "dissolution" of the Cabinet. Mr. Sherman referred to the President's message to Congress and said that it was "Wilsonian" only in phrase, meaning, of course, that it was written by someone other than the President himself.

Senator Sherman's statement was verbatim, as follows:

"For a long time the President has been disabled. The greater part of that interval he has been unable to perform his official duties. That much is conceded. Throughout all this time appointments have been made, executive orders promulgated, and the ordinary routine of the duties falling on the President performed without interruption.

"The message that was read on the convening of Congress was Wilsonian in phrase, but not in the original matter hitherto marking executive messages. The whole course of procedure indicates that the President has been acting through substitutes. I do not think the Cabinet created by law have been his advisers. The Cabinet itself is in a state of dissolution. The indications even to the casual observer are that Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Baruch are operating in the executive department.

Constitutional Change Proposed

"It is one of the few defects of our Constitution that such a situation is possible. The Constitution ought to provide by an imperative mandate that in the event of the President's inability personally to perform executive duties, the Vice-President should perform said duties. This would be a legal substitute. Just now we have all the vices without any of the benefits of that constitutional substitute. It is this that led me to refer to it as a regency."

"Parliament provides for a regency upon the disability of the British crown. In this supposedly popular government executive power is usurped by a few unofficial self-appointed men who surround the President in time of inability. The Constitution should be amended and the question of succession to an executive function so cleared up that an interregnum, so to speak, should be possible and responsibility for administrative functions always placed according to law."

"At the White House last night it was stated officially that President Wilson was keenly interested in the holiday preparations, that he was walking about his rooms and was looking better than at any time since his indisposition began.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French League of Women's Rights held an important meeting yesterday at which Mr. Siegfried, the deputy from the Seine Inférieure, Louis Marin, deputy from the Meurthe-et-Moselle, Fernand Buisson, deputy from the Seine, Jean Bon, Mrs. Fallatmatter, Mrs. Juliette Raspail, and Mrs. Maria Verone made speeches.

The American, Belgian, Czechoslovak and Polish delegates laid stress upon the progress that the women suffrage movement had made in their countries. It is generally felt that the greatest enemy to the women's vote is the indifference of the French women in politics.

DUTCH MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—Following the recent resignation of the Dutch Minister of Marine over the rejection of the naval estimates, the Minister of War has now taken similar action, owing to several rebuffs encountered in the second chamber of the States-General, although the military estimates were passed in an amended form. The chief amendment secured the refusal of the grant of nearly 2,000,000 florins for the manufacture of munitions.

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN FRENCH CABINET

Mr. Clemenceau's Program Approved by Chamber of Deputies by 458 Votes to 71—Premier Foresees Fiume Solution

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—An important statement on the Allies' foreign policy and the result of the recent conference in London was made by Mr. Clemenceau, the French Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The Premier stated also the Allies' position on the other problems of the hour as follows:

"No definite decision has yet been reached on the Constantinople situation; an agreement regarding Fiume is in sight; with regards to Russia, a plan of crushing Bolshevism is to be pursued."

Mr. Clemenceau's government received a vote of confidence by 458 votes to 71 in the chamber after the speech of the Premier.

At the London conference, Mr. Clemenceau said, there was no talk of military guarantees for France. The Chamber should remember that he had never asked for such guarantees but they had been offered by England and the United States. The work of concluding peace, he declared, is being pursued normally, adding that in the discussion in London on the Eastern question it was considered that an agreement would soon be settled. Of the negotiations proceeding between Lord Curzon and Philip Berthelot, of the French Foreign Office, Mr. Clemenceau preferred not to say anything at present.

"I found the atmosphere in England as friendly as possible," he declared. "Mr. Lloyd George told me that so long as our two countries remained united there would be no war. I replied that France would always be found by Britain's side. We discussed finance and are at present reaching an understanding on this question. As far as Fiume is concerned, I can only say that an agreement seems to me to be at hand. Poland also is to receive full satisfaction. Those are the tasks we are accomplishing."

Louis Barthou asked a question about Russia and Mr. Clemenceau answered: "There is to be no transaction with the Government of the Soviets, which I can only describe as the most brutal and barbarous of governments. We have canceled the peace of Brest-Litovsk, Britain and France have done much for the anti-Bolsheviks, but they cannot continue to do so. Our policy will be to crush Bolshevism. Poland's army is being reorganized and is being given instruction by French officers. We are now in full accord with Rumania. Mr. Nitti has decided to come to an understanding with the Serbs."

Turning to domestic affairs, Mr. Clemenceau announced to a silent Chamber the approaching resignation of his Cabinet. "The new Chamber must work in an orderly manner and with strict economy of speeches to carry out the task of peace. Within three weeks' time I can hand my resignation to the President of the republic, and that resignation will not be an exit intended merely to pave the way to a reappearance. The government of which I am the head has, therefore, nothing to say to the Chamber about its general policy."

BELGIAN MILITARY PLANS APPROVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—The Belgian Chamber yesterday adopted a bill embodying the proposals of the War Minister, who stated that two classes, constituting an effective body of 1,000,000 men, will be called to the colors this year, but maintained that the country's security did not depend on the strength of the army alone but on the country's alliance and the international situation.

The Foreign Minister, Paul Hayem, struck a similar note in his speech, in which he contended that the conclusion of the military agreements between England, France and Belgium was in the interest of all three countries. He also intimated that Belgium could not be prevailed upon to enter into any neutrality undertaking. Neutrality, he contended, would compel her to deal with Germany in many matters on the same footing as her allies and would prevent her from acquiring real guarantees by means of arrangements with the latter.

BIG PACKERS PLAN EARLY COMPLIANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

First Step in Carrying Out the Terms of Federal Agreement to Be Sale of Stockyards—Sales for 1919 Show Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Shortly after the first of the New Year, packers expect to begin active work on measures they must take later to carry out the understanding reached with the Attorney-General of the United States.

The understanding was arrived at rather more quickly than was anticipated. Disposal of stockyards, which is to be required by the decree, presents one of the largest problems, as measured in dollars and cents, for the stockyards properties to be separated from the packers are said to be worth between \$60,000,000 and \$75,000,000.

A plan for the disposal of the stockyards must be presented to the courts within three months after the entering of the decree in the proposed suit. It is regarded as a possibility that the yards to be disposed of may be sold altogether as one big company, but at this early stage this is merely a possibility.

The sales of the five big packers in 1919 will exceed their total in 1918, when sales of the five ran over \$3,000,000,000.

Changes in Morris & Co.

Grocery Business Amounting to 2 Per Cent of Total Sales to Be Given Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The principal change in the business of Morris & Co. required by the understanding between the United States Attorney-General and the packers means that Armour & Co. will liquidate a stock of groceries of approximately \$40,000,000, it was stated yesterday at the general offices of Armour & Co. here.

Also, that the company will dispose of its several fruit, condiment, and vegetable canneries, all in due course.

The effect on Armour & Co. is

stated, will be that their organization will devote its energies to the manufacture and merchandising of animal and dairy products, together with by-products manufactured therefrom.

Stockyards and some other interests will also be disposed of in accordance with the decree.

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stantially identical with the proclamation concerning the express companies, follows:

"By the President of the United States of America.

"A proclamation.

"Relinquishment of federal control of railroads and systems of transportation.

"Whereas, in the exercise of authority committed to me by law, I have heretofore, through the Secretary of War, taken possession of, and have, through the Director-General of Railroads, exercised control over railroads, systems of transportation, and property appurtenant thereto or connected therewith, including systems of coastwise and international transportation engaged in general transportation and owned or controlled by said railroads or systems of transportation; including also terminals, terminal companies and terminal associations, sleeping and parlor cars, private cars and private car lines, elevators, warehouses, telegraph and telephone lines and all other equipment and appurtenances commonly used upon or operated as a part of such railroads and systems of transportation; and,

"Whereas, I now deem it needful and desirable that all railroads, systems of transportation and property now under such federal control be relinquished therefrom;

"Now, Therefore, under authority of Section 14 of the Federal Control Act approved March 21, 1918, and of all other powers and provisions of law thereto enabling, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do hereby relinquish from federal control, effective the first day of March, 1920, at 12:01 o'clock a.m., all railroads, systems of transportation and property, of whatever kind, taken or held under such federal control and not heretofore relinquished, and restore the same to the possession and control of their respective owners.

"Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, or his successor in office, is hereby authorized and directed, through such agents and agencies as he may determine, in any manner to be consistent with the provisions of said act of March 21, 1918, to adjust settle and close all matters, including the making of agreements for compensation, and all questions and disputes of whatsoever nature arising out of or incident to federal control, until otherwise provided by proclamation of the President or by act of Congress; and generally to do and perform, as fully in all respects as the President is authorized to do, all and singular the acts and things necessary or proper in order to carry into effect this proclamation and the relinquishment of said railroads, systems of transportation, and property.

"For the purposes of accounting and for all other purposes, this proclamation shall become effective on the first day of March, 1920, at 12:01 a.m.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done by the President through Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in the District of Columbia, this 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1919, and of the independence of the United States of America, the 144th.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President:
ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.
NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War."

FRANCE PREPARED TO BEGIN EXPORTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All of the statements that have been made regarding the difficulties of carrying on business between the United States and European countries have emphasized the importance of obtaining larger importations from the countries which have to buy so largely in American markets, in order that the balance of trade may be restored.

An official list was received here yesterday of commodities which France is now prepared to export to the United States, including raw materials and manufactured articles. Among the latter are laces, embroideries, ribbons and beaded bags, all in large quantities and ready for immediate delivery.

This government is notified that France is even prepared to export some foodstuffs, such as olive oil, pate de foie gras, game pastes, candy, nuts, honey, gingerbread, and mineral waters.

French manufacturers announce they are in position to ship immediately: painted glasses, linens, fine lingerie, curtains, tapestries, millinery supplies, toys, fans, toilet articles, jewelry, optical and musical instruments. Among the raw materials which France is ready to export are: cereal seeds, plants, hothouse and nursery shrubs, raw silk and building materials de luxe.

SUCCESS REPORTED OF FRONTIER TRIBES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—According to telegrams from the Viceroy of India, the British sustained a setback near Jardola on December 19 at the hands of the Mahsuds and Wazirs, when advancing in the mountainous country west of Mandanah Kach. They sustained 200 casualties, including 13 British officers, after suffering 84 casualties in the earlier fighting. On December 20, however, Gen. Andrew Sween, who is in command, resumed operations which were successful.

LIBRARIANS TO MEET NEW YORK, New York—More than 4000 members of the American Library Association have been summoned to a national conference to be held in Chicago January 1, 2 and 3. Measures for obtaining wider distribution of public libraries throughout the country will be discussed.

AGREEMENT OVER FLUME REACHED

Published Outline of Agreement Between Italian Government and City's Council Reaffirms Right to Self-Determination

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Rome papers have now been allowed to publish an outline of the agreement reached between the Italian Government and the Council of Flume, and to give some account of the conduct of negotiations. Apparently, Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio resisted the council's decision and contrived to secure an adverse demonstration by the populace, but when, in order to allay all doubts, a second referendum was taken on Sunday, three-quarters of the votes favored the proposed agreement. Captain d'Annunzio's secretary, Mr. Giurato, thereupon resigned. Uncertainty prevails as yet regarding the movements of the poet.

According to the agreement as outlined, the Italian Government undertakes to maintain the armistice line, reaffirms Flume's right to self-determination, takes cognizance of Flume's wishes as expressed on October 30, 1918 and 1919, and will accept no other solution.

The government will also finance the reestablishment of the free port, and, during the transitional period, will not allow its sovereign rights over Flume and its independence to be violated or diminished. Also the government will accept no solution separating Flume and the hinterland from the mother country and meanwhile will occupy and guarantee the integrity of Flume and its territory with regular troops, exclusively Italian, and will respect the rights of the local militia.

Italian Report Unconfirmed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Foreign Office has so far received no confirmation of the Italian newspaper report that Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio has relinquished the command of Flume and boarded the British liner Pannonia just as she was about to sail.

WOMEN MAGISTRATES' SELECTION PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Lord Chancellor has appointed an advisory committee consisting of the Marchioness of Crewe, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Mrs. Lloyd George, Miss Elizabeth Haldane, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mrs. Sidney Webb, to assist him in the selection of women magistrates. Members of the committee will immediately be placed upon the Commission of Pease.

The Lord Chancellor's decision is taken as a result of the passing of the Sex Disqualification Removal Act, which makes women eligible as magistrates, and he has decided to signalize the passing of the act by the placing upon the Commission of Pease of a limited number of representative women.

The Bench throughout the country is at present at full strength and it is not intended to make new magistrates in order to appoint women, but it is probable where separate children's courts have been established, a limited number of women magistrates will be appointed at an early date to deal with such cases.

WINNIPEG STRIKE LEADER CONVICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The jury has returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Robert B. Russell, one of the eight leaders of the Winnipeg general strike, who was charged with sedition and conspiracy. The jury found Russell guilty on seven counts. Mr. Justice Metcalfe made a forcible charge to the jury in his summing up of the case, and after the verdict he enlarged upon the points of law involved in the indictment. He declared that it was illegal for men to conspire to commit acts that would endanger the general citizens and said that intimidation during a strike was illegal, as also was picketing under the Canadian law.

Regarding the Soviet form of government His Lordship said that there was no objection to a man thinking that the Soviet Government of Russia was a good one so long as he did not intend to convey to others the desirability of the institution of such a government in Canada.

The Russell trial lasted 24 days, 133 witnesses for the Crown and 12 for the defense having been called. The Winnipeg general strike was engineered by the One Big Union officials and resulted in an almost complete tie-up of industry and an attempt to deny the citizens the use of the high-pressure water system.

GERMANY HANDED NOTE BY ALLIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Supreme Council will hand its answer to the German reply this morning to Baron Kurt von Lersner, chief of the German peace delegation, accompanied by a verbal commentary, the note having been finally approved last night by Hugh C. Wallace, Sir Eyre Crowe, Mr. de Martino and Keishiro Matsui, under the chairmanship of Mr. Clemenceau.

It is said in the note that the Allies

require the signing of the protocol before any consideration is given to the German shipping needs, but the note makes it clear that the German demands will then be examined in a liberal spirit.

The Supreme Council has decided to authorize Germany to increase her customs duties in order to compensate for the fall in her exchange rate, but the increase is to be fixed by the inter-allied reparations commission and the German Government.

It is now stated that the German delegation, headed by Mr. von Simson, will meet the inter-allied commission for regulating the manner of enforcing the Treaty before December 27.

Mr. Venizelos Leaves for Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece, left Athens on Monday for Rome, whence he will proceed to Paris, to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Peace Conference.

Increased Railway Rates Approved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—At a meeting of the Council of Ministers held yesterday at the Elysee, Mr. Poincaré, president of the Cabinet, approved the project to increase the rates of freight and passenger traffic on all the main railway lines. The new increase is 45 per cent for third-class fares, 50 per cent for second, and 55 per cent for first, and 115 per cent on all goods.

VALUATION OF IMPORT GOODS IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A special meeting of the council of the Montreal Board of Trade was held here to meet Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, in a discussion of the rate of exchange as it affected the valuation of import goods for duty. It was announced that the Montreal Wholesale Dry Goods Association was unanimously of the opinion that no actions should be taken to alter the present practice of the customs department of valuing imports for duty purposes on the basis of the standard value for foreign moneys as proclaimed by the Governor in the council in 1918.

Letters were submitted from leading manufacturers to the effect that it was questionable whether the matter of exchange could be regarded entirely from the standpoint of those interested in the importing trade who desired to reduce the cost of their purchases and therefore contended that the actual value, as determined by the current rate of exchange, should be used. It was also pointed out that if the valuation for duty were based on the reduced currency of the country of production, it would be a great aid to Germany in her efforts to recapture the foreign markets.

Sir Henry Drayton thanked those present for the valuable information given, which, he said, would aid the government in deciding upon the policy most in the interests of Canada and the Empire in general.

COAL SHIPMENTS FOR ARGENTINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of various steamship companies with tonnage available for South America were in conference with officials at the Argentine Embassy yesterday, arranging for shipments of coal from the United States to Argentina. Shipment of 15,000 tons of coal is to begin at once, this being one-tenth of the amount asked for by the Argentine.

The first shipments consist of coal for city lighting and gas-making purposes, the need for that grade being the most urgent. Coal for railway and other purposes will follow as soon as the permits to ship the coal have been granted by the committee in charge.

The entire 15,000 tons, it is expected, will have been delivered in Buenos Aires before the end of January.

URUGUAY-ARGENTINA CABLE LINK FINISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A message was received from Montevideo, Uruguay, yesterday announcing the completion of the cable extension from that city to Buenos Aires, Argentina, another link in the cable service between the United States and the countries of Central and South America. Eventually this cable line, which is entirely American-owned, and which now extends from New York City down the west coast of South America, thence across the continent to Buenos Aires and Montevideo, will completely encircle South America and return to Cuba. Work is progressing on a further extension of these all-American cables from Montevideo to Santos and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and under permission which has just been granted by the government of the latter country, the line will run from Rio to Cuba. It is understood that the cable company has contracted with manufacturers for the several thousand miles of cable and other supplies which will be needed.

MATERIAL RESTORED TO SERBIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

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It is said in the note that the Allies

IMPROVEMENT IN EGYPT IS SEEN

Since the Arrival of the Milner Mission No Untoward Incidents Have Been Reported Except a Few Isolated Attacks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York (Wednesday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that since the Milner Mission's arrival, the situation in Egypt has steadily improved. Except for some isolated attacks on individual British soldiers, there have been no untoward incidents and despite the agitators' efforts, the people now show less inclination to view the mission suspiciously, while numerous Egyptian notabilities, who might have boycotted the mission have intimated their readiness to give evidence, an act which has had an important influence upon the people.

Although the Mission has not actually begun work, Mr. Spender, a member, has stated in an interview that it is already active uncontestedly and doing important work in conferring confidentially with responsible Egyptians.

The first sitting at which evidence will be taken will probably be held early in January.

Great Care Is Needed

Meanwhile, according to the latest Cairo telegrams, the Cairo press bureau has enjoined the newspaper proprietors and editors to exercise the greatest care regarding the publication of matter liable to excite the public and has announced that in present circumstances the papers will be liable to suspension under martial law if they touch upon certain political subjects.

It also appears from a delayed telegram that the heads of the Al Azhar University protested to Viscount Allenby against the entry of army soldiers into Al Azhar Mosque in pursuit of Egyptian fugitives. Lord Allenby replied, expressing regret and explaining that the entry was made under provocation and in the heat of the moment.

According to The Times' Cairo correspondent Al Azhar has also presented a demand for Egyptian independence to the Sultan and Lord Allenby, and this has been followed by similar but stronger documents, signed by some 100 officials and religious establishments.

Protest Not Important

Instructed Egyptians, The Times correspondent writes, do not attach much importance to the Al Azhar protest against the entry of British soldiers. Nevertheless, it has to be admitted that this action of an institution which has so large a prestige in the Muhammadan world, coupled with its militant and provocative declaration, which has doubtless already been read out in every mosque in the country, has complicated matters.

The authorities are, therefore, faced anew with a critical situation which calls for skillful and prompt handling. Al Azhar's intervention on the side of the extremists has, however, cleared the air. It will now enable the authorities to deal effectively with an element which has been throughout the focus and the inspiration of the campaign of incitement and intimidation, from which the country is suffering.

TENNESSEE LACKS TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The shortage of school-teachers in this State is being, acutely felt, especially in the smaller counties. The fact is noted in the report which has been filed by Prof. B. O. Duggan, high school inspector of the Department of Education. The inadequate salaries which are being paid is given as the cause by Professor Duggan. According to the inspector the loss to the particular schools is made the greater by the fact that the teachers who are leaving are usually among the most competent.

ANNUAL NEGRO CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—Resolutions adopted at the joint conference of food control representatives from Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, held in Fargo recently for the purpose of formulating plans to present to the authorities at Washington, District of Columbia, urge Congress to create a commission to act jointly with a similar commission representing the Government of Canada, in the work of securing cooperation between the two governments in the improvement of the Red River of the North in the United States and Canada.

ELEVATED PLANS IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The \$8,000,000 to be paid by the State for the Cambridge subway will be used for improvements by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, it was stated yesterday. The company will buy new cars and make repairs to track and power plants.

ARMY TRANSPORT LAUNCHED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The United States army transport Chateau Thierry, named after the battlefield, was launched yesterday at Hog Island.

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EL CENTRO, California—Helge F. Threnberg, district surveyor, has just issued an official statement covering the Imperial Irrigation District. This shows that the vast amount of 603,841 acres of land is now comprised in the district, 553,335 acres being privately owned and 46,347 entered upon but not as yet allowed by the government.

COLLEGE MEN ARE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In an effort to enlist men of broad training as volunteers for social and reform work, the intercollegiate department of the Y. M. C. A. is appealing to college graduates from all parts of the country

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions as presented.

The Peace Palace

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I find in your paper, in a September issue, a question which is easily answered. "What about the Peace Palace?"

The "Vredespaleis" at The Hague is nothing more nor less than a court of justice where differences will be heard and settled by law. What will be established in Geneva is a world parliament—therefore in Geneva there will be a court of justice and in The Hague the verdict will be spoken. It is quite certain who owns the land and surely not many "Dutch" people wonder about what every Dutchman ought to know if he thinks a moment. The owner is the Carnegie Institution." October 7, 1903. The statutes of this institution are defined by Act of Notary, June 6, 1904.

The aim of the Carnegie Institution called "Palace of Peace" is to build, install, and keep up a building for a permanent court of arbitration and a library. This permanent court rests on a treaty made for the peaceful arrangement of international differences. In the State's paper N. 73 of the year 1910. "Every contracting power has the right to send four delegates to take upon themselves the task of judging. (For the United States of America, are on the list, George Gray, Oscar S. Straus, Elihu Root and John Bassett Moore.) As far as I understand it, every well-regulated state has three organs: (1) A lawgiving power; (2) a judicial power; (3) an executive power; and for the great State, the World, we have, up to now, only 1 and 2, and the calling of the Peace Palace is to represent the third power, the executive power.

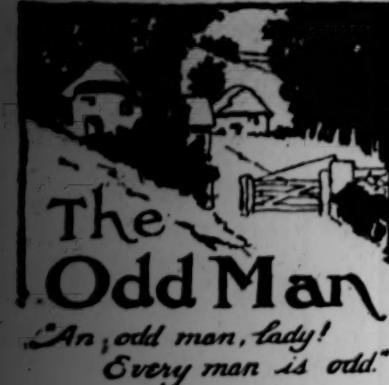
I am afraid that I am expressing myself very poorly, and I hope that all the same, you will be able to give in your paper the truth about the Palace of Peace.

(Signed) E. HADKINSON.
The Hague, Holland, November 14, 1919.

The Beauty of Black Alder
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have received a letter from a friend in the country calling attention to the enormous bunches of black alder, with its beautiful red berries, which are constantly being taken by passing motorists on our country roads. The next corner misses all this beauty, and sees, instead, broken, disfigured bushes. Can you say something about this, which would thus reach many people who have probably never given the matter a thought?

(Signed) M. C. JACKSON.
Boston, Massachusetts, December 9, 1919.



French Joe, the Peddler

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

He never grew old—he couldn't with that bubbling zest for life and his perpetual out-of-door existence. He laughed at time, laughed with mirth, and, more than anything else, laughed at himself.

"Me—Joe! Ha—ha—et is ze grand ting—dis beug country; but ze cecie, no—no, nevaire for Joe! For sure, I lak ze farm, ze pigs, ze chicks, ze trés jolie femme, what you call ze farmer's wife. All, every ting—dey know Joe, dey say 'Hola, Joe, how are you? Glad to see you, Joe!' Dat's fine—me—for sure, I lak dis ting, I do—always I do it, yes—yes bet!"

And "French Joe" would grin, but when you asked him why he disliked the city, he would sowl, puff out his rosy cheeks, wrinkle up his nose, and expostulate:

"Pouff! For why I not lak dat cecie? Nobody say 'Hola, Joe!' Nobody smile lak dey glad I come wid ze fine tings to sell—ze bulliest bes' bargains—no—no, dat cecie! It is ze cold place. Nevaire again for Joe—always I have what you call ze seek-for-home feelin' when I go to dat cecie, for my heart is here. Dat's true, what I tell you, for sure it is!"

A Purveyor of the News

The farmers will tell you that French Joe has been a familiar figure throughout the northern counties of California for years. The women folk on the ranches hail his visits with delight; not so much for the grips and boxes and crates filled with dry goods, plain and fancy; notions of a variety; odds and ends of trinkets, and a surprising array of useful and ornamental articles, but because French Joe breezes up to the ranch with a merry laugh, a resonant greeting and a stock of country-side gossip which he diffuses heartily.

The while he is displaying his wares his nimble tongue enlivens the process with topics of news gleaned from the next ranch, as well as the farm furthest down the valley and from the newest homesteaders on the yon slope of the mountains.

French Joe understands human nature—he knows that isolated folk hunger for news and he pours forth much; but his is a kindly nature and he thinks that he is being probed for a morsel of scandal he quotes, in his jingling patois: "Ah, but madame, it is of dat I cannot spik, for vraiment—you know dat ze dog what brennes ze bone is ze dog what carries ze bone!" And then he laughs and cleverly turns the tide of conversation and winds up his visit with a good sale and invariably is invited to dinner or supper, which goes to show that the farmer's wife appreciates the giddy streak in the jolly peddler's make-up. Also, if she thinks it necessary for her peace of mind to confide some little thing which bothers her, be it of domestic worries or otherwise, she realizes that Joe is a trusty confidant, and the mere fact that he has refused to "brennes ze bone" assures her that what she has told him will not be repeated.

From Horse to Motor

There has been a metamorphosis in French Joe's outfit. Years ago he made his regular itinerary with a pack mule, sometimes riding a second animal, if the season had been fairly prosperous. Then came the little wagon, drawn by a single horse, which he used for several years. His trade picked up and he bought a more commodious vehicle, in which he stowed a tiny cot, an oil stove and a neatly equipped camping kit. Two horses were required to draw this caravan and Joe loved it and clung to it for years until the country highways, even, were none too hospitable to horse-drawn vehicles.

Now he makes his rounds in an automobile, which he admits is much more satisfactory from a commercial viewpoint, but:

"Me, I cannot spik to dat machine! I talk to dose ponies—no! Fo' ze same reason I luv dis country! I luv dem so nize ponies—dey know Joe, dey spik to me also when I say 'You hongrie, mes petites chevaux'! Dat machine lak dis cecie! People—not mek frens wif Joe—too much beezness—yes—dat's it—all beezness but verrie cold. I tink you understand—what?"

But even daily contact with the unfriendly automobile has failed to dampen French Joe's spirits. He honks his siren merrily when approaching a farmhouse, skitters the car about at a seemingly reckless gait and throws off the canvas covering from his nicely arranged crates with a grand flourish. He points with pride to all his modern equipment, his increased stock of goods, and chatters along with the zest and enthusiasm which will ever be a characteristic of his.

The Good Old Days

To the question put to him just recently if he wasn't learning to forget the good old days of his two-horse caravan, French Joe shrugged his shoulders.

"Forget? Impossible—nevaire—dose were ze grand days—yes. Dey could not go so far, dem fine ponies, but, ah, for dat same reason I met not so many folk, but ze folk I meet I know moch beezness—dey more lak my frens—yes. Now—I go over moch more countrie too fast—I mees dat something what you call chumminy—you on-

derstand? Dese autos an' telephones mek de countrie more lak de cecie—lah! La-la! Dat's fine ting, dough, for de countrie people. Me—Joe—for sure I'm ver' happy dat odders are happy. Onlie, when Joe he comes now, ze ladies tell heem ze news an' Joe he lis'ens. I tink, blimebye, I forget how to spik—me. Ha-ha, dat's one fine joke, yes?"

And French Joe repacks his wares, chattering with his usual zest, a welcome visitor throughout his rural route. He has learned to adjust himself to the modern ways of the country, but his youthful spirit and love of his fellow man remains the same as of old. He will ever carry, along with his up-to-date pack, an old-fashioned line of optimism which he peddles freely to each and all of his customers.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Me, I cannot spik to dat machine lak I talk to dose ponies"

PRINTING AT OXFORD

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

When one thinks of English printing his mind naturally turns to Caxton, Baskerville, and William Morris, yet the development of the art owes much to the work done at Oxford, England.

The names of the three master printers mentioned above represent the three golden eras of printing in England, but printing at Oxford, covering the entire period, has held the even tenor of its way, contributing not only to the artistic but also to the mechanical evolution of printing as an art.

Caxton, it will be remembered, first printed in England in 1477, but the so-called "early press" at Oxford produced books from 1488 to 1486. The second press produced volumes from 1517 to 1520, and the Oxford University Press came into existence in 1585, starting business with a meager £100 lent to it by the university itself.

The importance of the establishment of the Oxford University Press cannot be overestimated, and this for many reasons beyond its contribution to literature. On this score alone its record is unique, as through its medium countless volumes of value to the world have been produced through subsidies which made possible their publication.

From a political standpoint it must be remembered that during the Civil Wars, 1642-45, Oxford was the Royalist center, the King having entered Oxford on October 29, 1642. During this period royal proclamations, letters, and pamphlets were issued from Oxford and printed at the University Press. In 1665, the court being then at Oxford, the oldest existing English newspaper was started, known as the Oxford Gazette, and this Oxford Gazette was the beginning of the London Gazette of modern times.

In 1674 began the wonderful series of Oxford Sheet Almanacs. The London Stationers' Company had previously held the monopoly of printing almanacs from Queen Elizabeth, but, in 1635, Charles I made Oxford a party to the monopoly. After the Restoration until 1834 a tax was levied on sheet almanacs, which rose from 2d. to 15d., so between 1676 and 1776 there are several examples of sheet almanacs printed on silk, through which subterfuge the tax was evaded. The finest example of sheet almanacs that is issued in 1674, measuring 33 inches by 30 inches, and the demand for Oxford almanacs became so great that duplicate plates had to be provided. Among the designers such names as J. M. W. Turner, Michael Buxton, and George Virtue may be found.

From a mechanical standpoint the Oxford press has always been foremost in adopting inventions which have improved the technical side. In 1863, for instance, the first cylinder printing machine was introduced; in 1833, the first double-plate printing machine; in 1842 the Oxford India paper, still unrivaled for its fineness, toughness, and opacity, was used for a diamond 24mo. Bible; in 1860 the first stereotyping by the paper process, and in 1863 electrotyping was introduced; in 1865 Earl Stanhope sold to the press his invention of stereotyping by plaster process, and also the iron handpress, still known as the "Stanhope press."

In 1877 the Oxford press added to its prestige by a performance which it is believed has never been equaled. The Caxton exhibition was opened on June 30 of this year, with a speech by Gladstone. At 2 o'clock on the morning the Oxford press started to print from movable types 100 copies of the Bible, each containing 1052 pages. These were artificially dried and sent to London by the 9 o'clock morning express. They were bound at the Oxford University Press bindery, in London, in Turkey morocco, stamped with the gold lettering and arms of the university on the side, and 10 copies were delivered to the exhibition by 2 o'clock that afternoon. In other words, 100 copies of over 1000 pages were printed and bound in full leather and delivered in 12 hours.

The Oxford press has accumulated unusual fonts of type which have en-

abled it to produce many volumes which could not be printed elsewhere. Since the acquisition of these fonts some of them have been duplicated in other printing establishments, but many of them are still unique. This press, for instance, was the first to acquire the following types in England: Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Anglo-Saxon, music, Syriac, Armenian, Coptic, Samaritan, Slavonic, Runic, Gothic, Icelandic, Ethiopic, Etruscan, Sanskrit, Chinese, Gurumukhi, Pahlavi, Tibetan, Zend, Bengali, Russian, Tamil, and Burmese.

Unlike most establishments boasting such antiquity, the Oxford University Press still continues. Its influence on English typography cannot be overestimated, nor its importance as an international institution.

A CHRISTMAS TREE FOR THE HORSES

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

"What—all dem feller?" He was a Negro of grave appearance, and very shy. He shuffled nervously around the outer edge of the crowd that had come to the horses' Christmas tree in Post-Office Square, Boston. His eyes fairly stood out of his head and he muttered now and then to himself. Plainly he did not understand that horses could appreciate such a fete in their honor. The man whom he questioned went to some pains at describing the spirit behind the affair and made a deep impression on the Negro. "Hub—well—all Ah wish is 't Ah had a hoss t' bren' th' pa'ty."

Business men, their chins sunk in the collars of their coats against the inclemency of the weather, hung about, patting the drooping heads of horses that rested for a moment between the shafts of their drays. Women, patrician and swathed in furs, hurried across muddy cobblestones, and careless of immaculate gloves, dug down in dirty boxes for bits of carrots and apples to feed the horses.

Children who had been brought by fathers or big brothers to "see the horses have their party," squealed with delight when they were allowed to poke a piece of apple between the velvety lips of a huge dry horse.

By mid morning, a tremendous motor truck had dashed up to the clearing in the center of the square. Its guiding spirit seemed to be an enormous red-faced man, his eyes a very brilliant and happy blue, his fat self swarthy and gloved warmly, and with a laugh that sounded like the boom of a deep bell. He hung over the back of his truck and grinned and hallooed at the knot of spectators. "C'm on now—youse—let's git busy an' give them horses somp'n t' remember. Course—I don't drive one m'self—" and he flourished a proud gesture at his tremendous truck—"but then theyhev their uses—. C'm on—now—git busy—grab hold of these boxes o' carrots—th' more you help—the quicker them horses'll eat!"

His little speech caught the crowd. Prosperous-looking men stepped out from the curb, tightened their gloves and grabbed hold of the unwieldy boxes. Then there was a puffing and a snorting and an occasional "There are—" and shortly 40 or 50 crates of carrots were piled about the fountain and the foot of the Christmas tree.

The delicate fir tree itself glittered with translucent globes of reds and golds and silvers, as though designed for some small child. Brilliant banners of scarlet with "Massachusetts" Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" fluttered from its branches in the raw wind. Through the branches there gleamed the dull yellow of ripened old corn, ears and ears of it to delight the hearts of the horses. There were barrels of apples and bushels and bushels of oats, and altogether it looked like a big, big day for the horses of the city.

It is surprising what a unifying effect such a thing as the tree for horses has on men and women of all stations in life. Men who, hurrying about on last-minute errands, stopped for a moment on a distant sidewalk to see what it was all about, felt a nameless tug at their sense of humaneness and, with diffident grins, came over to the center of the square. Fingering their watches, one or two of them said in a very loud and forceful tone, as if they feared being thought "soft," that which there can be no greater sorrow for a man. "Well—gotta few minutes—gimme a knife—mizhi as well cut up few carrots for th' horses—" and went at it with a will, and a certain stumbling inaptitude with a cooking knife! It was no easy job to cut those carrots up into small pieces. They were extremely healthy, stout carrots, that necessitated real elbow grease. Men who looked as if they weren't naturally kind, worked like Trojans. Women with thin, squeaky voices, who querulously demanded to know "when the horses were coming," upon being told that they would straggle along all through the day, remarked, energetically, "Oh well, if that's the case, I'll help a few minutes."

Moving-picture men and staff photographers buzzed around ostentatiously, posed weary-looking horses, and excited-looking children, and a minister or two, lending his benign countenance to the work.

It is safe to venture that every man, and woman, and child who snatched a few moments out of a busy day, to go down and take a share in seeing that the dumb animals were given added comfort, went home with a bit of extra warmth about the heart.

The cynic would say, "Yeh—an' where were th' horses all this time?" It isn't customary for horses to talk, but who wants more of an expression of thanks than one driver had? He was a swarthy Italian, with a fund of soft crooning words for his horse, and he filled a box with carrots and apples and stood at the horse's head to feed him. The horse poked his soft nose over the Italian's shoulder, and there they stood, the Italian feeding the horse and keeping up a stream of affectionate talk, and the horse, just sniffing and whispering his thanks. Thanks enough for any man.

AT KEW DURING THE WAR AND AFTER

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Kew Gardens, or to give them their official title, the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, have not been much affected by the war. It is doubtful whether they would be seriously affected by anything. They have a broad and peaceful dignity of their own. No one would guess that behind this quiet exterior there works an incessant machinery that keeps in botanical touch with the whole world.

The staff are the advisers of the British colonial governments on every kind of vegetable problem. Kew supplies them with seeds of the newest and most productive crops from other countries and receives in exchange their own specialties for world-wide distribution. Every part of the establishment that the public does not see is concerned in this work—the herbarium, the nurseries, the long steamy houses where economic plant treasures are given a rest after their trying journey from the tropics before being packed off again in stuffy little Wardian cases to other continents.

The outward parts of Kew that the general public does see and comes in its hundreds of thousands every year to enjoy are the unrivaled lawns, the flower borders, the banks of summer blossom on the trees, the dell where the Rhododendrons thrive, the winding sunken path bordered with crowds of gem-like mountain flowers growing over the natural rocks that form its sloping banks, the Palm House, with its full-grown tropical trees, the orchid and fern houses, and all the other world-famed and unique collections.

Women Gardeners

Dignified old Kew does not admit that it has suffered much in the last four years nor that the usual privileges of the public have been much curtailed nor the economic work impaired. But all the same, the sympathetic eye noticed among the uniformed patrols of the gardens a gradually increasing number of white-haired veterans taking the place of the younger men. Stalwart young women, too, began to be seen, in suitable attire, busily engaged with spade, fork or pruning implements on the jobs that men-gardeners did before. A strange sight, but one that spoke eloquently of what was happening abroad—and at home. The girls came fully trained from such well-known horticultural colleges as Studley, Swanley, Chesham and Reading. It is many years since women have been employed in the gardens. Sir William Threlton-Dyer had made the experiment some 20 years ago, but it did not answer at that time. Now things have progressed and several women are remaining to work after the war having equal advantages and equal wages with the men.

The normal work of the herbarium staff, which is chiefly concerned in classifying and preserving dried specimens of all known plants is, of course, dependent on constant sea communication with other parts of the world, and as nearly all shipping has been absorbed in the transport of food and war material, this part of Kew's activities has greatly fallen off. The publication of the useful Kew Bulletin was moreover suspended for a short time, but it is encouraging to note that nearly all the principal botanical journals of Europe continued without interruption during the whole period of the war.

Vegetable Growing

In one way Kew has departed from its long established rule of not growing fruit or vegetables, and has opportunity given its help in the case of the vegetable shortage, which occurred during the later period of the war.

When the home section of the nation took up the spade of an evening and dug, sowed and harvested vegetables in the allotments that sprang up like mushrooms in every vacant corner, a team of stalwart horses might be seen at Kew dragging a plow through the ancient and almost sacred turf of the palace lawn. In due course two and three-quarters acres of potatoe made their appearance. They were the best kinds of potatoes, and excellently grown. Twenty-eight tons of "British" onions were obtained off this plot and local allotment holders had a practical object lesson to guide them in their work. Many beds of growing vegetables were exhibited in other parts of the grounds where formerly only garden flowers were cultivated. Many improved varieties were thus introduced and the results of careful culture shown. The large beds east of the Palm House, where formerly gardeners got hints for lovely color schemes, and around which the whole air was sweet with varying garden scents, lately were gay with waving onion leaves. Along the Broad Walk and in the Depot nursery beds were first-class crops of parsnips, leeks and turnips. One of the houses produced 1000 pounds of tomatoes, and in many other ways Kew added to the local population's food supply. Much of the produce was sold at about cost price to the near-by National Kitchen, where meals were served at absurdly small prices to every one who lacked them through the time of stress.

Under the Water

Rising with some aid and dragging

REFUGEE CAMP AT PORT SAID CLOSED

Thousands of Armenians Have There Been Sheltered From Turks by the Joint Action of England and the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Hugh S. Miller, special correspondent of Near East Relief, writes as follows:

After four years of existence, during which period it had sheltered thousands of men, women, and children who had escaped massacre by the Turks, the big Armenian refugee camp on the bank of the Suez Canal, just outside Port Said, has been closed. The 9000 refugees who have been quartered in the camp have been sent north, some to the villages from which they fled, and the greater number to other camps and stations of the Near East Relief throughout Syria, Turkey, and Armenia, where they will be cared for until they can be repatriated.

The end of the camp came gradually. For weeks it had been known that it was to be abandoned, and day after day large parties of refugees, burdened with bags and household goods, had been taken down the canal in barges to be transferred to steamships or trains at Port Said. Each day a long line of refugees filed down the sand streets of the camp to the water's edge and embarked. Each day, also, there were moving scenes of parting, and of farewell to the tent city where the refugees had lived—free from the fear of persecution by their Turkish oppressors—for four happy years.

Tents Along Suez Canal

With the transfer of the refugees to other points nearer their homes, the members of the United States force who had been in charge of a large portion of the work of the camp also packed their things and went north to other stations.

The camp at Port Said was probably the largest and most interesting of its kind supported by the United States in the whole of the war zone. Situated on the low eastern bank of the canal, its rows of tents extended back from the water's edge a mile or more across the sand. Along the waterway, in front of the very doors of the tents, at all hours of the day and night, passed vessels from all quarters of the globe.

Originally the site was occupied by the quarantine station. In 1915 a French cruiser appeared unannounced in port with several thousand Armenian refugees whom it had rescued from a hill on the Mediterranean coast, where they were besieged by a Turkish force. There was no other place to send them, and there was no time to build quarters for them. The best thing to do was to take over the quarantine station, and this was done at once.

The station then underwent a transformation. The few buildings on the site were filled with refugees, and as quickly as possible army tents were obtained and erected. When the camp closed, there were 1700 tents in place.

Many Industries Carried On

The camp was international in its operation, a joint affair between England and America. In its closing Port Said lost one of its biggest industrial establishments, all owing to the scale on which the United States supervisory force had developed its work. Thousands of refugees—men and women alike—were kept busy. Shops were established for baking, rug-making, shoe-making, weaving, comb-making, fancy work, and various other industries. A large salesroom was maintained down town for the sale of the camp products. The profits of the shop went into a camp charity fund, for the benefit of the camp. The camp had its own police force, recruited from the refugees, and a labor corps. The whole camp, in fact, was a labor corps, as it was required that every man had to do the equal of two days' work a week, or pay some one else to do it for him. There was also an Armenian church and pastor.

TRAINING OF WOMEN FOR VOTE IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PORLTAND, Maine—Training the women of Maine for citizenship should be in the hands of some such large organization as The Women's Literary Union or the Federation of Women's Clubs, in the opinion of Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, one of the leading suffrage workers of the State. "The work of the Equal Franchise League," she said, "is wholly that of advancing the cause of suffrage and as such it should not diverge from its aims until the federal suffrage amendment has been ratified by the necessary number of states to make it the nation's law."

CANADIAN PREMIER ON REESTABLISHMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The following letter has been addressed by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, to the heads of the various organizations of returned soldiers in the Dominion:

"Since returning home my attention has been directed to the report of the special committee appointed by Parliament to inquire into the various proposals made respecting the reestablishment in civil life of returned men. I have also been advised as to the appropriations made by Parliament to carry out the recommendations of this special committee. Steps are now being taken with a view to settling the necessary administrative machinery in action for the expendi-

ture of the amounts voted.

"During the course of the debate in Parliament, I understand several recommendations were made as to certain phases of reestablishment work that should be considered by the government apart from the question of a further general distribution of cash grants or credits, and I am advised that members of the government intimated to Parliament that the government would be prepared to consider carefully any further representations to be made with respect thereto, notwithstanding the fact that the parliamentary committee referred to unanimously disapproved most, if not all, of these proposals.

"I am sure you will agree that the inquiry held and the debates in Parliament have been most helpful in assisting all concerned to acquire a better

VAGABONDIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a bright morning in January when Petru Bochescu and his wife Ann, vagabond painters who had wandered far from their native Rumania, came hiking down the long California coast, and discovered Santa Barbara.

The sun shone brightly, glinting on the water of the channel, and the smooth, rain-washed green of the orange and lemon groves. Petru and little Madame might have been two sea birds, flying ashore above the crest of an incoming wave, so irresponsible, unencumbered-with-luggage, and homeless were they.

The two looked at Santa Barbara,

the beach, and been made welcome, and when they went to "Sol y Mar" the kitten went with them.

Artist, Playwright, and Host

August 5 came round, and the vagabonds booked reservations for 60 dinner guests. Madame and Petru prepared the dinner, and got it served. When it was over Madame came in from the kitchen, and sat in the chimney corner; and Petru sat in front of the fireplace and read, in his little Rumanian shirt, with red sash and head-dress, which he wore about the house.

There was much of dignity and sincerity in the presentation of the two original plays, which a few of the guests remained to hear. Underneath Petru's appreciation of patronage, and his innate sense of hospitality, there was a certain condescension, as indeed there would be, when a playwright-painter deigns to cook and serve dinner to millionaires and others less opulent.

After the reading there was the sound of good-bys called out on the drive, and the noise of starting motors—and Petru and Madame were left alone at "Sol y Mar," with the fountain plashing outside in the moonlight.

The wanderlust was upon Petru when he came to tell me a few weeks later that they were going on a vacation in the desert, to paint, and would leave the following Sunday.

Sunday morning came, one of those fresh lovely days of mid-September, when everything under the care of sun and salt-filled air wants to be up and off. The nomad instinct within Petru stirred, stretched itself, and bounded up to greet the day and take the trial.

The last seen of Petru and little Madame, they were hiking down the coast, with knapsacks on their backs—and they said good-bye to no one.

PREMIER REFUSES TO GRANT BONUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Hon. G. Oliver, provincial Premier, has refused to grant the request of a delegation of representatives of the civil servants of British Columbia for a monthly bonus to meet the high cost of living, ranging from \$10 to \$20, in addition to the new salary schedule drawn up by the Civil Service Commission, which of itself, would give a minimum of \$120 a month to married men in the lowest grade of the service.

In his statement, the Premier said he was obliged to admit that the new salaries would not begin to provide them with a standard of living such as they had before the war.

The government, he pointed out, could not do what it would like to do.

On the one hand it had to consider the taxpayer, and on the other hand

there was now the case of the civil servant.

The taxpayer already was in the throes of a maze of taxes from which he was finding it difficult to emerge.

If the government, he added, granted the civil servants throughout the Province, which numbered nearly 2000, the bonuses that they requested, it would be obliged to tax those people

who did not receive the same reward for their services as the civil servants do.

He was emphatic in saying that he refused to increase the burdens of the taxpayers to inaugurate an increased civil service salary scale such as was sought.

"You are far better off in the service of the Province today," concluded Mr. Oliver, "than the majority of the people of the Province who have to earn their livelihood under other conditions."

ALLEGED "TYPHOID CARRIER" RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the filing of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus by Clarence S. Darrow, acting as attorney for the American Medical Liberty League, in the County Court here, Mrs. G. A. Barmore, who was held at the county hospital as a "typhoid carrier," was ordered released yesterday, pending the hearing of the case on January 12. Mrs. Barmore was taken to the hospital on the order of John Dill Robertson, city health commissioner.

It is claimed by the health authorities that Mrs. Barmore had typhoid fever 14 years ago, Mr. Darrow said in explaining the case to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and that six cases since that time have been traced to her. Mrs. Barmore supported herself and an invalid husband by conducting a boarding house. Her boarders were ordered not to take meals at her house. Mrs. Barmore was taken to the hospital by the health authorities, on the ground that she had violated a quarantine order not to serve food to anyone in the house and her self and her husband.

Mr. Darrow said he considered it a serious matter that anyone's liberty

could be taken away in this manner.

They both cooked, though Madame did most of that, and Petru attended to the serving, and they both did their share toward producing an "atmosphere."

For six months they continued to cook and serve, with little time left in which to paint. Then one day in July their patrons received cards announcing that with the advent of August, Vagabondia would remove from the beach, and enlarge the place of its tent, and that on August 5 there would be a house-warming dinner, followed by a reading by Petru, of two of his one-act plays. The vagabonds had rented "Sol y Mar," an attractive adobe house built by a young architect possessing vision and the love of loveliness, for a man who could not use it after he had got it. The rent was surprisingly low; and again Petru and Ann made themselves a nest, this time under the tile roof of the adobe house, on a California hilltop, overlooking the sea.

It was a setting strangely at variance with their nomadic tendencies, but they fitted in with remarkable adroitness, and made a home of it, even to a cat on the hearth. A black tramp kitten had come to them on

MUSIC

A New Ballet in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

"The Birthday of the Infanta" ballet pantomime in two scenes by John Alden Carpenter with action and dances by Adolph Bolm. Produced for the stage for the first time by the Chicago Opera Association, at the Auditorium, Chicago, December 23, 1919. The cast:

The Infanta..... Ruth Page

Pedro, the Gypsy..... Adolph Bolm

Gardener, playmate girls and boys..... Margaret Leeser

Tight Rope Walker, Alexander Orlow

Mataador..... Paul Oscar

Banderillero..... Frank Parker

Picador..... Frederick Renoff

Bull Fighters Escadrillas, Mark Turbyfill

Burnel Lunbeck

Harold Carroll

Earl La Mar

The Buff..... Vincenzo Gennari

Major-domo..... M. T. T.

Gardener, playmate girls and boys, gypsies, dances, foreign ambassadors, ministers, cook, palace servants, grooms, guards, etc.

CHICAGO, Illinois—John Alden Carpenter's ballet, produced by the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium, achieved the success which rightfully belongs to a work in which fancy, charm, imagination and poetic expression are combined as happily as they are combined in "The Birthday of the Infanta." Mr. Carpenter is not, however, the only American composer ever to have set forth his music to the public. The orchestra is admirable refreshment to the ear. Much of it is Spanish in character, but it is the most successful reflection of the real article that any American composer ever has set forth.

After the reading there was the sound of good-bys called out on the drive, and the noise of starting motors—and Petru and Madame were left alone at "Sol y Mar," with the fountain plashing outside in the moonlight.

The wanderlust was upon Petru when he came to tell me a few weeks later that they were going on a vacation in the desert, to paint, and would leave the following Sunday.

Sunday morning came, one of those fresh lovely days of mid-September, when everything under the care of sun and salt-filled air wants to be up and off. The nomad instinct within Petru stirred, stretched itself, and bounded up to greet the day and take the trial.

The last seen of Petru and little Madame, they were hiking down the coast, with knapsacks on their backs—and they said good-bye to no one.

There was much dignity and sincerity in the presentation of the two plays

he despised. The artist went to Velasquez for his ideas; so the young ladies prance about the stage with their hoop skirts and their brocades and make a brave show for all.

Grace of the Music

Those fortunate people who had heard Mr. Carpenter's "Adventures in a Perambulator" suite for orchestra, knew what to expect from the composer of "The Birthday of the Infanta." That composer is supreme master of his plot in the garden of art. The whimsical, the fantastic are his to command and he has exploited both in the ballet, which is the subject of this review. Mr. Carpenter is not, however, the only American composer ever to have set forth his music to the public. The orchestra is admirable refreshment to the ear. Much of it is Spanish in character, but it is the most successful reflection of the real article that any American composer ever has set forth.

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There was much dignity and sincerity in the presentation of the two plays

FURTHER MEDICAL CONTROL IS AIM

"It Is Time to Consider Whether Efforts Toward Compulsory Physical Education Should Not Be Made, Says Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Physical training in the public schools has taken a decided step forward, but results are not yet satisfactory," according to the report of the committee on public health of the Governor's reconstruction committee, which is looking toward the extension into the schools of more medical supervision.

The committee reports that in the high school have been assigned as assistants to the physical director, their duties being to supervise the routine exercises given to the healthy children.

"An active campaign of education is the first essential in any plan of reconstruction," reads the report. "Compulsory education is required by the State for all children, and it is time to consider whether efforts toward compulsory physical education should not go with it.

"The control of communicable diseases in the city of New York has been improving year by year, but there still is much to be done. It is believed, however, that the educational campaign now being carried on by the Department of Health and Education will eventually have the desired effect in the majority of cases. With proper sanitary conditions in the home and with the early reporting of these diseases they will rapidly disappear or become of little consequence.

"The most successful public health education begins by teaching the children the laws of health during the school period. Heretofore this branch of education has been absolutely neglected. . . . Within the last three years the National Tuberculosis Association has developed a campaign of education among the children known as the 'Modern Health Crusaders.' Their plan of work is to distribute among children score cards which have printed upon them certain health chores, such as 'I wash my hands before all meals,' 'I brush my teeth in the morning and evening,' etc. An older person is asked to mark the score the child attains each week. This is then taken back to the school-teacher, who compares it with the records of the other children. In many instances it has been productive of great rivalry among the children, with the result that the school has entered actively on a health campaign.

"The Department of Education, through the medical inspection of schools, is developing the most satisfactory program for health instruction in the schools. Already they have begun the intensive selection of candidates for teachers in one of the normal schools. They are also developing a method for teaching hygiene and sanitation in the schools themselves."

BUFFALO SHUTS OUT MR. BERGER

BUFFALO, New York—Application of Socialists to use a city auditorium for a meeting on New Year's night at which Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin was to have been a speaker was rejected yesterday.

CANNING INDUSTRY IS SHOWING ACTIVITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine—The canning industry is about to start up here. There will soon be a demand for 1500 to 2000 bushels of clams every day, worth about \$1.40 a barrel at the flats, and a large number of harbor boatmen are employed also a small army of clam diggers at work at many Canadian islands where the principal supplies are to be found, and where whole families are often at work in favorable weather digging out the palatable shell fish at a profit. From \$3 to \$5 a day has been earned in past seasons by expert diggers when two tides a day could be worked, six hours apart, and with conditions favorable.

Theatrical Action Slight

Of theatrical action and the intense fervor of struggle there are comparatively little in "The Birthday of the Infanta." The greater part of the ballet is made up of the diversions which are presented before the royal child—the dance of the gypsies, the juggling of the clowns, the tight-rope walking,

DISTRIBUTION AS NEED OF EUROPE

Major-General Bliss Thinks if Food Administrator and Railroad Man Were Put in Charge Situation Would Be Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking of the needs of Europe, Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, military member of the United States Peace Commission, who returned from Paris a few days ago, said yesterday that the immediate need of Europe was a distribution system which would permit of supplies of all kinds being sent expeditiously where they were most needed. He declared that the morale of the European nations was largely tied up with the economic situation, and that interlaced with most of the difficulties was the question of faulty distribution.

"If a man like Herbert Hoover and a railway man were placed in control of all the distribution of supplies for Europe for a year or two," he said, "the nations meanwhile submerging their antipathies, the problem of supply would be largely solved. All the countries would benefit from a united effort of that sort, the countries that are now in a better position gaining strength from the strengthening of the weaker nations."

Tribute Allied Leaders

Major-General Bliss paid high tribute to Marshal Foch, to Premier Clemenceau, and to Premier Lloyd George.

"In my opinion," he declared, "they won the war for the Allies. They were all thunderbolts of war, men of driving energy and subordinating everything else to the one idea of beating the enemy, then, when America came in, utilizing the American forces in such a way as to give the death blow. So from that point of view, we won the war and they won the war."

Referring to the military situation in Europe, Major-General Bliss said he believed the people of Europe would demand a reduction of their military establishments, now being maintained as a bulwark against Bolshevism. As soon as fear of a revival of German militarism and of Bolshevism were removed they would want smaller armies. As to the German danger, he thought the Treaty had made every effort to prevent militarism from rising again in Germany, while if militarism were kept down there, he saw no danger of a commercial Germany which the other nations could not meet fairly. He said he had the hope that through the democratization of Europe which had taken place, it would never be possible to start another such war as that which had been originated by small groups. Everybody in Europe is so tired of war, he said, that they would go a long way before taking note of certain acts which might lead to a possibility of war.

Value of Supreme Council

As to unity of military action and the Supreme Council, Major-General Bliss expressed the opinion that the war would have been of much shorter duration if the Supreme Council had been formed sooner. He doubted if the Russian debacle would have taken place if the council had been formed in 1914; and it was only through disasters in a military sense, caused by lack of unity, that the Allies finally were brought to see the necessity for this Supreme Council.

No better man could have been selected for the supreme command of the allied armies than Marshal Foch, said Major-General Bliss, for, aside from his military ability, he had a magnetic personality and was sympathetic with the officers and men of other nations with whom he had to deal. Even after he was given the full powers of a commander-in-chief, he consulted as far as possible with the leaders of the various armies.

Major-General Bliss declared that the morale of France was good, as was shown in the recent elections, and that as long as this determination to support the government existed there was no danger of Bolshevism there. The government in France as well as in other countries was in the hands of the people to an extent undreamed before the war.

Taking Europe as a whole he said it was suffering greatly from lack of food supplies and would suffer more, but in some parts of France a production of 50 per cent was being reported and the same was true in some other countries; so that if there could be proper distribution of coal, raw materials and other supplies, there would be no much suffering. The trouble, he added, was over the control of supplies.

If the so-called Government of Russia would play fair with the world for 30 days and the distribution scheme were extended to Russia as well as the rest of Europe, he believed it would do much to check the spread of Bolshevism. There was plenty of food in Russia and even right up to the gates of Vienna and Budapest, but the people could not get it because they had nothing to give in exchange which would satisfy the farmers who did not want a depreciated currency, but products equal in value to that which they gave.

COAL PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Marked increase in production of coal in fields under the jurisdiction of the regional coal committee for the southern district is reported, and as a result the emergency order restricting house-holders to the purchase of not more than one ton of domestic coal at a time has been cancelled. Reports indicate that on December 16 production

was 5 per cent higher than normal production for an extended period before the strike, which latter was based upon loadings at mines in Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and those within the jurisdiction of the southern region in Illinois and Indiana.

For the period before the strike 4635 cars daily were loaded in this region, while on December 16 there were 4890 cars loaded, some mines showing a loading percentage of 137 per cent. It is reported that practically all the coal mines in Arkansas are now in operation. Recent overflows resulted in some falling off of production in Alabama fields, where some labor scarcity is reported and where the removal of coal cars to other fields during the strike is causing some apprehension relative to the ability to move the coal as fast as it is expected to be produced after the holidays.

LABOR LEADERS ON CANADIAN PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Two leading Labor men addressed large meetings here, the one being Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, whilst the other was P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the same organization. Mr. Moore spoke before the Independent Labor Party and gave a résumé of the business, which was concluded at the industrial conference held recently in Washington, at which Mr. Moore was one of the Canadian representatives.

He explained the reason for the non-acceptability of the 48-hour week in place of the eight-hour day by saying that it was felt there was not enough work in some industries to keep the employees busy on certain days. Consequently employers, whilst observing the 48-hour week, might compel workers to labor more than eight hours on certain days.

Touching the question of women in the labor world, Mr. Moore said that there were many women working in Canada who were doing work equally well as it could be done by men, and who were not receiving the same remuneration merely because they were women. Speaking of the Independent Labor Party entering politics, the president of the Trades and Labor Congress said that what was wanted was politics to be played as a duty by serious thinking people and not as a game.

Mr. Draper who spoke before the Great War Veterans' Association also dealt shortly with the Labor Conference at Washington, and urged upon his hearers the necessity of Capital and Labor drawing closer together in the problems of reconstruction.

OWNERSHIP OF REFRIGERATOR CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—in connection with the question of packer-owned meat refrigerator cars in the United States, The Railway Age says that packing-house products are regularly handled in Canada by railroad-owned refrigerators. In this country the five big packers own their own refrigerator cars and the railroads' supply of such cars which may be available for other meat packing concerns is small, according to evidence adduced by the National Wholesale Grocers Association in its suit against the railroads. The Federal Trade Commission has urged that the packers be divorced from ownership of refrigerator cars, and several bills in the United States Senate have embodied such provision. The settlement brought about by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, allows the packers to retain their refrigerator cars for the transformation of packing-house products.

CALL FOR FINAL SUFFRAGE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The official call has just been issued by the National American Woman Suffrage Association for its fifty-first—and probably its last, annual convention, to be held in Chicago, February 12-18. The call invites suffragists to gather to honor their pioneers, adding: "Let us tell the world of the ever buoyant hope, born of the assurance of justice and the inevitability of our cause, which has given our army of workers the unswerving courage and determination which has at last overcome every obstacle and attained its object."

"Turning to the future let us inquire how best we can now serve our beloved Nation. Let us ask what political parties want of us, and we of them."

The call is signed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, and by its other officers.

INTERNATIONAL COMITY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Speaking as the guest of honor at a banquet of the Dominion Grange, an organization of farmers, the Premier, E. C. Drury, touched upon several interesting topics, one of which was Canada's international relations. "I believe one of the things we all should work for is good will between this country and the country to the south of us," he said. The coming forward of the common people in the new movement which swept the country would be, in his opinion, "a great surety of international relations." They must frown upon anyone so wicked as to stir up passions between the two countries. Such a thing had been done in the past by politicians. "It is part of my religion," the Premier added, "that I should do all in my power to cultivate good relations between Canada and the United States. We want that boundary kept without a gun or fort now only, but forever."

MEXICO DEFENDS PETROLEUM POLICY

Embassy in Washington Insists Potential Production Cannot Be Regarded as Controlling Volume of Available Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Mexican Embassy replied yesterday to the statement recently issued by the Association of Oil Producers in Mexico, to the effect that "the potential production of fuel oil in Mexico has no more to do with the Mexican fuel supply available to American transport and industry than the potential coal production of the United States had to do with the recent shortage of coal."

The embassy says that, "for the information of the American people, it presents the following succinct facts."

The potential capacity of the 310 oil-producing wells in Mexico at this date is 2,000,000 barrels a day, out of which about 220,000 barrels, or a little over 10 per cent, are being extracted daily for exportation and home consumption.

These figures show a margin of about 1,780,000 barrels per day to be drawn upon by simply opening the valves of the wells.

If the oil producers, by lack of storage capacity, pipe lines, tankers, or other means of transportation, are incapacitated from drawing upon the full capacity of their wells, their problem would not be solved by boring new wells which would only increase the present over-capacity.

The Mexican Government is not preventing the production or the exportation of oil by any owners thereof, and while in four or six cases it has been deemed expedient to exact compliance from those who have disregarded the laws and regulations bearing on the boring of new wells, there is no cause to fear a shortage of Mexican oil supply attributable to any action of the Mexican Government.

The shortage may be caused by oil producers or by transportation companies who cannot or do not wish to ship this article out of Mexico. It was announced by the Secretary of State yesterday that all outstanding unused licenses issued prior to September 30, 1919, by the War Trade Board, for the exportation of arms or ammunition to Mexico, will be of no effect after January 1, 1920. It was said that the situation regarding the exportation of arms to Mexico is not changed by this order, but it serves notice that the restrictions on such exports are to be enforced.

The State Department is not yet informed of the release of the two American sailors arrested at Mazatlan, but it is considered probable that the reports of such release from Mexico City are correct.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE CRITICIZED BY EDITOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

Violators of the prohibition laws of the United States were warned yesterday by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the intent of the bureau to hunt them down, even if they escape to foreign countries. The case of Antonio Spinnozi, an Italian, who was arrested in Havre, France, and brought back to face trial in Bethlehem County, Pennsylvania, was cited as follows:

"Spinnozi was the owner of a house-boat which was anchored in the Allegheny River opposite the Vanderbilt distillery. He is alleged to have broken into one of the warehouses and removed therefrom several barrels of whisky, which he sold to residents of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Evidently aware that investigation was being made by internal revenue officers, Spinnozi left the country, sailing from New York on a boat that was to arrive at Le Havre, September 24.

"On assurances from the Department of Justice that the offenses with which he was charged are extraditable the solicitor of the Department of State cabled to the American Consul at Le Havre to have him detained. He was brought back to the United States by Agent D. J. Chapin and George Marker, a Pennsylvania detective."

PAY OF CLOTHING WORKERS RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—About 40,000 clothing workers here affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have been given an increase in wages by clothing firms connected with the National Industrial Federation of Clothing Manufacturers, comprising practically all of the big manufacturing concerns in the Chicago market. An increase of 20 per cent is given to all in the occupation where the average earnings for a 44-hour week are \$30 or less and 5 per cent to those where the wage earnings are \$50 or more a week. An increase of \$5 per week is given where the average earnings are from \$30 to \$50.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR RADICAL INQUIRY

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TORONTO, Ontario—Speaking as the guest of honor at a banquet of the Dominion Grange, an organization of farmers, the Premier, E. C. Drury, touched upon several interesting topics, one of which was Canada's international relations. "I believe one of the things we all should work for is good will between this country and the country to the south of us," he said. The coming forward of the common people in the new movement which swept the country would be, in his opinion, "a great surety of international relations." They must frown upon anyone so wicked as to stir up passions between the two countries. Such a thing had been done in the past by politicians. "It is part of my religion," the Premier added, "that I should do all in my power to cultivate good relations between Canada and the United States. We want that boundary kept without a gun or fort now only, but forever."

DECLINE IN PORK PRICES EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With regard to the decline in fresh pork prices recently, F. W. Waddell, manager of the pork and provision department of Armour & Co., said that fresh pork prices are always coming down at this time of the year. Receipts, he added, are not what they ought to be, due to inability to get railroad cars. Cured pork products anticipated curtailment of export shipments on account of the uncertainty of foreign exchange and tell abnormally three or four weeks ago, remaining steady ever since. The fresh pork decline is attributable to local country killing and to more plentiful receipts

that Mr. Oigin's address at the school was concerned wholly with conditions in Russia under the Tsar's government, that no reference was made to the Soviet Government, and that the whole speech was admirably done, and contained not a phrase or a word to which a loyal American could take exception.

SAVINGS UNDER DRY LAW CITED

Economic Gains Due to Prohibition Shown to Be Adequate to Soon Liquidate National Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In view of the drop in the market prices of various issues of Liberty bonds, the Anti-Saloon League calls the attention of those who subscribed to them as a matter of patriotism to the fact that under prohibition, which was passed through a combination of patriotism and morality, there will, within the period that the bonds have to run, be saved in actual money to the American people more than the principal and interest on all of the bonds issued.

"It would surprise the public," said a prohibition leader to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "if they knew the history of a great many of the candidates for prohibition enforcement positions in this State alone, and the situation that exists here is only a duplicate of what exists in practically every state. With our knowledge of the history of the sale of liquor in Massachusetts we are able to identify these men as anti-prohibitionists and likely to prove inactive and inefficient officials for no other reason than to discredit prohibition and obstruct the coming of the multitude of benefits which a full measure of enforcement is sure to bring to the people of this country."

While the actual cash paid out for liquor did not in normal times greatly exceed \$2,500,000,000 a year, the total cost of the traffic, including crime, pauperism, insanity, shortened life, lessened efficiency, decreased production, and so forth, has been nearer \$10,000,000,000, and the aggregate saving to America will be sufficient, if it could be capitalized, to wear out the war indebtedness in not to exceed four to five years. The biblical statement, "righteousness exalteth a nation," finds striking exemplification in the fact that the adoption of the righteous policy of prohibition will enable America to effect a saving which will absorb the entire money cost of her righteous participation in the war for the protection of civilization and human freedom."

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"Spinnozi was the owner of a house-boat which was anchored in the Allegheny River opposite the Vanderbilt distillery. He is alleged to have broken into one of the warehouses and removed therefrom several barrels of whisky, which he sold to residents of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Evidently aware that investigation was being made by internal revenue officers, Spinnozi left the country, sailing from New York on a boat that was to arrive at Le Havre, September 24.

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EFFORT MADE TO STOP BUS LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has brought suit against the city of New York to compel it to cease operating buses in competition with the city car lines, and notice has been served upon Grover A. Whalen, commissioner of plant and structures, that a temporary injunction, to restrain him from operating the bus lines, will be applied for in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on January 12. The company alleges that the defendant failed to obtain necessary certificates from the Public Service Commission, and that the permit of the Board of Estimate was not obtained properly. It is said that about 100 buses are being operated in Brooklyn.

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PROHIBITIONISTS TOLD TO BE ALERT

Liquor Interests Said to Be Active in Seeking Appointment of Unsympathetic Officials for Enforcing the Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Though the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is to go into effect on January 16 and under the Volstead Act ample machinery for enforcement of the law is provided, prohibition leaders are emphasizing the need of an alert public support if prohibition is to receive full justification in the eyes of the world. Men close in touch with the situation assert that the liquor interests are not passing any opportunities to discredit prohibition and are at present extremely active in their efforts to secure appointment as prohibition enforcement officials of men whose sympathies are known to be with the distillers and brewers.

"It would surprise the public," said a prohibition leader to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "if they knew the history of a great many of the candidates for prohibition enforcement positions in this State alone, and the situation that exists here is only a duplicate of what exists in practically every state. With our knowledge of the history of the sale of liquor in Massachusetts we are able to identify these men as anti-prohibitionists and likely to prove inactive and inefficient officials for no other reason than to discredit prohibition and obstruct the coming of the multitude of benefits which a full measure of enforcement is sure to bring to the people of this country."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BRITISH PROSPECTS IN TRADE REVIEWED

Sir Auckland Geddes Declares Industrial Outlook Is "Partly Full of Promise," but Sees Dark Clouds to Be Dispelled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking in the Guildhall at a meeting of the Industrial League and Council, at which the Lord Mayor presided, said that the industrial outlook was partly full of brilliant promise, but there were also dark clouds, which, however, it was within their own power to dissipate.

Referring to the molder's strike, Sir Auckland said it would be unfortunate for a few employers, but it was a disaster for the whole body of the employed. The country was short of all sorts of machinery, and the strike would penetrate the whole field of employment. There still remained, since the war, a certain unreasonable element in the country that seemed incapable of understanding that literally industry was in a state of revolution, owing to the changes resulting from the war. Without concentrated study and cooperation throughout they would have dislocations, storms, collisions, and loss to the community as a whole, and with these would come a rise in prices which, in themselves, were such a cause for unrest and dissatisfaction.

Emigration During War

In explaining the readjustments which were necessary, Sir Auckland said that the country was already employing in industry more than 300,000 more men and women than had been employed before the war, and with the return of men from the services, it would be necessary to employ almost another million in industry. They would require to employ over 15,000,000 instead of, as before the war, 13,800,000. The additions, Sir Auckland Geddes explained, came primarily from the stoppage of emigration for five years.

Continuing, he said that the fall in the value of money which was usually spoken of as the rise in prices made it absolutely necessary for many who had lived as dependents to go out to work. Then the increased independence of women had its counterpart in making men who formerly would have supported their daughters as a duty, say: "Well, women claim to be equal with men, let them work in the same way." In addition, there were reinforcements from non-industrial groups employed in house service, indoor and outdoor, as establishments were being cut down.

Readjustment of Output

Employment in industry presupposes production, and production was only of value if there was absorption of the articles produced, and so they had to face in the immediate future the finding of markets which would absorb the produce of more people than the old markets were capable of absorbing. They had in front of them not only the problem of employing all these extra workers, but of readjusting their output of various classes of goods to meet the demands of the new markets, partly supplied in the past from France, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

He did not wish it to be inferred that it was impossible to employ this large number of people, but it could only be done in the spirit of determination shown in the past. As a result of changes in wages and hours they had a whole series of consequential readjustments to undertake.

The mere fact that the daily average of work had fallen meant an increase in the cost of production quite apart from the wages. With the result that the prices for export goods being up, and the cost of living being up, they had started a vicious circle. All that affected the power of competition. At the present moment the whole of their industries were resting upon an artificial basis. They were selling coal below the actual cost. So far as this price was produced from coal exported, it was not having a direct effect on their industry, but in so far as it was got from bunkers, it was having a direct effect in freights on raw material and on outward freights.

Fuel Position Difficult

Nothing was giving the government greater anxiety than the fuel position. They were in the extraordinarily difficult position that the pushing forward of their industry meant the pushing of the industry into a noose, and the more they pushed, the tighter that noose would draw, unless more coal was produced and gotten away from the mines, or unless some other form of fuel could be gotten to take its place. Both these remedies were being applied.

The use of oil, however, transformed the basis of the whole pre-war industrial system; special ships had to go out to get oil, the ships that went for raw material went out partly empty and the goods coming back had to pay double freights; while, at the other end, they had not the coal as formerly to pay for the raw materials. There were a thousand minor factors.

The changes in the coal industry were moving in the direction of making the rest of the country much more independent of coal than before, but at a price which the whole country had to pay. That carried with it a complete change and a permanent change in the wage levels. That, Sir Auckland continued, ought to carry with it another change in the direction of raising the work value—he did not say the work cost—in everything that was sold by Great Britain, in her export trade, and that were to be done, they had to get in industry a higher level of skill in every direction. They required, as a nation, to take stock of their position; and to realize that the war had

profoundly and permanently modified their industrial life.

New Outlook in Industry

All this meant technical instruction, education, and training; really a completely new outlook in industry, raising its whole status. The great readjustments necessary could only be made if employers and employed clearly understood what was going on. Britain had, in his opinion, after most careful study, the greatest opportunity in her history, but they must rely on the intelligent cooperation of every one. The British Government was not built for the taking over of the whole of industry. Their sort of government could only provide opportunities for instruction and information, and be ready to help at any moment. But the industries themselves, employers and employed, and the merchants, had to be the keen molders, the keen architects of the new structure of industry which must arise.

URUGUAY'S PART IN THE WAR IS PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A distinguished company was present at the invitation of the government at dinner at Lancaster House (London Museum) to meet His Excellency, Dr. Juan D. Buero, special Ambassador from Uruguay, and Madame Buero. Sir Auckland Geddes with whom was Lady Geddes, presided, and among those present were Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, Lord Lee of Fareham and Lady Lee, Sir Alfred and Lady Mond, Sir Ernest Pollock, M. P., and Lady Pollock, Lord and Lady Bryce, Sir Frederick Pollock, Don F. R. Vidal, Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, M. P., and Lord and Lady Emmott.

Sir Auckland Geddes, proposing the toast of Dr. Juan Buero and Madame Buero, recalled the assistance rendered to the Allies by Uruguay during the war. She had broken off relations with Germany in the autumn of 1917, he said, and though she had not declared war she proved herself in many ways more helpful than an ally. She had enabled them to use her wireless stations to communicate with the Falkland Islands, and warships in the Southern Seas, had enabled them to lay a cable to the Falkland Islands which had proved of inestimable value, and she had passed a decree preventing German submarines from entering her neutral waters. But their sentiments, as a sporting people, had been stirred to their greatest depth when Uruguay had offered to send a ship entirely at her own expense to bring home Sir Ernest Shackleton and the survivors of his expedition to the Southern Seas at a time when Great Britain was not in a position to send a ship herself.

They were proud that British capital and engineering skill linked with Uruguayan energy had helped to develop that country. Uruguay produced meat, hides, wool, and all products of pastoral industry, and those were things which in an island like theirs they were inevitably short of. There could be no trade rivalry between the two countries because the one was supplemental to the other, and he hoped they would look forward to a friendly and trade cooperation for their mutual benefit which would know no end.

Dr. Buero said the cordial sympathy of his country toward the British Empire rested upon the conviction that Uruguay's material progress was due in great part to British cooperation in its great development. The Arbitration Treaty which submitted controversies between the two countries to an impartial decision, would doubtless be a guarantee of their reciprocal and solid friendship.

BRITISH BILL TO LIMIT COLLIERY PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In connection with the proposal to limit the profits of colliery owners the council of the Imperial Commercial Association has passed the following resolution: "The council of the Imperial Commercial Association desires to record its protest against the principle under which the government proposes to limit the profits of colliery owners. The enforcement of this principle would be extremely unjust and would impose hardship upon many of those who are financially interested in the coal trade. Apart from this consideration the council is of opinion that any principle of limiting profits is certain to do infinite harm to the trading ventures of this country. It will have the inevitable consequence of drying up the fountain of capital and will drive investors into other and more securely protected markets, where profits may be earned in proportion to the risk undertaken. The council strongly protests against any interference with the free rights of Capital to earn profits which will adequately compensate investors for the risks they undertake."

The Mining Association of Great Britain held a meeting of protest against the government bill to limit colliery profits in London recently, Mr. Evan Williams presiding. The following resolution was passed: "That this meeting of the Mining Association of Great Britain, representing the coal owners of England, Scotland, and Wales, records its emphatic protest against the proposal of the government to promote a bill in Parliament to limit colliery profits to an average of 1s. 2d. per ton on the coal raised, and expresses its settled conviction that any parliamentary interference in the direction of limiting the earnings of any section of those engaged in an industry, whether owners or workmen, is not only economically unsound, but disastrous to that encouragement of initiative, energy, and enterprise, essential to the success of industrial undertakings, and would undoubtedly prevent the flow of the necessary capital into any industry crippled by such pernicious legislative enactments."

BRITISH CLERGY ASK FOR DRINK CONTROL

Deputation From Temperance Council Confers With Mr. Lloyd George on Inclusion of "Nine Points" in Future Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A deputation from the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England and Wales waited upon the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street to urge the importance of temperance reform. It is understood that none of the speakers proposed total prohibition, but an official account of their representations is held over, as also is the reply made to them by the Prime Minister. The proceedings were not open to the press. The deputation included representatives from 14 denominations.

The Archbishop of Canterbury introduced the deputation and the speakers were Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, the Rev. Henry Carter, the Bishop of London, Bishop Bidwell, representing the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishop of Croydon and Dr. Clifford.

The four principal points submitted for the Premier's consideration were: (1) Assurance of the support of the Christian churches in any legislation making for sobriety. (2) Maintenance of the present restrictions in any new legislation. (3) insistence on the importance of the "Nine Points." (4) The attitude of the churches toward the Trade Bill. The "Nine Points"

In regard to the matter of restriction, memorials were presented from the Houses of Convocation, Free Church leaders, and members of the medical profession. Each of these bodies included in its memorial the following resolution: "In view of the great advantages to the efficiency and moral well-being of the nation, and to public health and order which have followed the restrictions placed on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor during the war, we earnestly request His Majesty's government to maintain those restrictions until a satisfactory measure of reform has been enacted by Parliament."

The "Nine Points" on which the Temperance Council of the churches and today's deputation strongly insist are: (1) Sunday closing; (2) restriction of hours for the sale of drink on week days; (3) reduction of the number of licensed premises; (4) increase of the power of local licensing authorities; (5) control of clubs; (6) the abolition of grocers' licenses; (7) the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor to young persons; (8) local option (defined as the right of a locality to vote on three options, viz., "no change," "reduction," "no license") and (9) the provision of alternatives to the liquor tavern for non-alcoholic refreshment, recreation, and social intercourse.

Suggestions to Receive Consideration

The Prime Minister was reminded that in December, 1918, he had written that so far as he was able to judge from the terms of a letter submitted to him, the fundamentals embodied in the "Nine Points" were those which he had upheld for many years, and that he was of opinion that the time would soon arrive when this question would have to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. Meantime he felt that the country ought to try to benefit from the experiences during the war in relation to the regulation and control of the drink traffic by the State.

In regard to the Liquor Trade Licensing Bill, 1919, the deputation offered a number of criticisms, while approving the provision that clubs must make annual application for registration, and the prohibition of the "long pull," the memorialists condemned the proposal to abolish the licensing justices and a number of other proposals including the extension of the present Sunday hour for the sale and supply of drink from five to seven in London, and from five to six in the country.

The Prime Minister replied at some length to the representations made to him, and undertook that they should have careful consideration. Apart from this, the only information which the deputation felt at liberty to communicate afterward was that it considered the results of the meeting with the Prime Minister and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher very satisfactory.

DR. MANNIX DISSENTS FROM HUGHES POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

BENDIGO, Victoria—While visiting this city prior to the elections, Archbishop Mannix, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria, criticized the policy speech delivered a few days previously by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes.

He said in part: "The most important, or rather most interesting thing about this meaning (Mr. Hughes') was that nothing definite came out of it at all. I hope the farmers will put forward their questions to the Prime Minister and persevere until they are answered, as I know the answers will not be satisfactory. A number of people at this gathering want to see Mr. Hughes' majority here reduced; in fact, reduced so much that he will not be returned at all. I am not speaking now as a politician, for I do not claim to have the wisdom of one. In every play the Prime Minister has staged, I have been hammered. But I observe now that I have dropped off the stage altogether. There is no talk yet about Dr. Mannix, and no talk about Sinn Fein."

Archbishop Mannix declared that the Prime Minister's speech was no more consistent than a patchwork quilt. Mr. Hughes told people that Australia was in need of a tariff and

that he was going to deal with the profiteer. He had been a long time in power but had not given Australia a tariff. He (Dr. Mannix) understood that Mr. Hughes had been a free trader all his life—what Mr. Hughes was now he did not know, neither did anybody else—and he was surrounded by politicians who were free traders. In regard to the profiteers, he would like to ask Mr. Hughes on whose vote he hoped to be returned. Was there a profiteer in Australia who would vote against him? The Prime Minister now talked of a Royal Commission to deal with profiteering. They might wait till kingdom come for that. Was Mr. Hughes going to carry out his policy respecting the working man? . . . The working men of Bendigo were not very intelligent if they were going to be taken in by those promises. Then Mr. Hughes spoke about helping the men on the land, and seeing that the primary producers got a fair deal. That was a very wise advocacy, for Mr. Hughes and the people associated with him could not capture the support of the producers of Victoria and Australia by fair means they will get it by other methods.

Mr. Mannix also spoke in praise of Mr. Ryan, who had resigned his position as Premier of Queensland, to lead the Labor Party against Mr. Hughes, nominally as campaign director.

LORD CHANCELLOR ON POLICY OF MINISTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It was quite like old times to find himself at an East End meeting and to be introduced as F. E. Smith, a name to which he had learned to grow attached, said the Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, who was the principal speaker at an inaugural meeting of the ministerial speaking campaign in support of the government, held in the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, London. Mr. W. R. Preston, M.P. for Mile End, presided, supported by the Coalitionist M.P.s for the surrounding constituencies, the chairman and other officers of the East End Liberal and Unionist Party Associations. The great hall, which seats 5000 people, was filled, and though there was a certain amount of interruption during the speeches, it was quite good-humored.

Making mistakes as fallible human beings Lord Birkenhead continued, and even those who thought they could carry on the government better made mistakes—he wished to say that the years they had had office and especially the last, with all its difficulties and disappointments, had been years of which no minister need be ashamed when he came before an audience of his fellow countrymen. Governments the world over failed to anticipate what they had to face in the months following the armistice. "I claim," he said, "that a real and honest attempt has been made by this government to increase the wages of the working classes, corresponding to the growth of the price of commodities. I would ask those who call themselves the mouthpiece of the working classes, to remember that they did not always use the expression in the same sense that the majority of their countrymen do. They sometimes forget those classes—in my judgment the most tragically afflicted class of the war—the lower middle class and the small tradesmen class, the classes that live on their considerable fixed incomes, and pay all the increased taxation, who have no trade unions, and whose incomes are not increased in relation with the increase in prices of commodities. We have tried to understand every grievance they brought forward, and where we could we have tried to rectify it."

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KING'S MESSAGE TO TANK CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

LONDON, England—The following message from the King, their Colonel-in-Chief, was received by officers, past and present, of the tank corps, at a dinner on the anniversary of the Battle of Cambrai: "I sincerely thank the officers of the tank corps for their loyal greeting on this great anniversary in the history of the corps." The King's message was in reply to the following telegram sent to His Majesty earlier in the evening: "Officers past and present, tank corps, attending the anniversary of the Cambrai Battle, send their loyal greetings to their Colonel-in-Chief."

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AFRICANS' RIGHTS IN WORLD MARKETS

Resolution Is Adopted by British Anti-Slavery Society Demanding Right of Natives to Sell Produce Where They Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—"The right of native races to dispose of their produce in the open markets of the world" was urged at a public meeting convened by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society lately held at Caxton Hall to consider the West African export duties and restrictions. John W. Wilson, M. P., presided in the absence of Earl Beauchamp, who has intimated his intention of raising the same in the House of Lords.

British Fair Play

The duty was wholly against the traditions which directed the Colonial Office when he had the honor of being connected with it, and was wholly against the policy taught by a great administrator like Lord Cromer, whose views was that their policy should be directed for the benefit of the native country which they governed and never for the financial advantage of the part of other European, American, and Asiatic powers, not themselves endowed with African territory. Already it was causing the French Government to return to a policy of protection. They must never forget, he added, that they had been tactfully permitted by the rest of the civilized world to accumulate an empire of over 13,000,000 square miles on the understanding that it was to be an empire based on complete freedom of trade.

Favoring the Trusts

The chairman said it was plausibly claimed that the new policy with regard to West African produce allowed foodstuffs or raw materials to come into England on better terms than those on which they went into other countries. They did not want their country to be committed to it in direct antagonism to the wishes of the native population in those vast territories without realizing how fraught with future mischief it was. It was the very opposite of colonial preference, because it put the colonies at a disadvantage by limiting their trade. The immediate result was to play into the hands of large trusts and corporations in Great Britain. It was setting a bad example to other man's states and hampering the early work of the League of Nations.

IRISH PRESS ON LAND FOR FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—As might have been expected, the Land for Former Soldiers Bill is heartily welcomed by the Unionist press, faintly so by the Nationalist, and denounced by Sinn Fein. The last named see in it only

resources of their dependencies, particularly in the interests of a certain limited group of manufacturers in Britain.

Lord Emmott, who seconded the resolution, said he should support Earl Beauchamp in raising the matter in the House of Lords. The whole policy to him was a mystery, and it was their duty to demand some explanation. It was said that these proposals had been put forward by the Ministry of Food, but he did not think there was any shortage of oil in Britain which made it necessary from that standpoint. The reason given for this impost was protection against Germany, but for that reason, in his opinion, it was not wanted. During the period of the war their business in palm kernels had expanded enormously, and in face of that who could imply that protection against Germany was needed at the present time?

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CHINESE SOCIALIST APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—An appeal from Chinese Socialists to Socialists in the United States for aid in spreading Socialism in China is printed in The Eye-Opener, official organ of the Socialist Party. The appeal is signed by the "Chinese Propaganda Committee, Province of Shantung."

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.</

ALLIES UNDO PURSE STRINGS FOR CHINA

Three Separate Loan Agreements Have Been Made With China by British and American Interests in Answer to Calls

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—With three separate loan agreements contracted between the Chinese Government and British and American interests during the last month it becomes evident that the foreign governments, with or without official and definite agreement, have at last begun to loosen their purse strings in answer to the repeated calls of the Chinese Government for money.

Considerable surprise has been evinced by prominent foreigners and Chinese in Peking that large loans should be granted to the Chinese Government under private, instead of international agreement. For various reasons, however, both British and American state departments have refused for the past three years to loan money to China. Since American interests were withdrawn from the old consortium, which alone had the privilege of contracting political loans with China, the United States has not countenanced any but the most specific commercial loans for small amounts on the part of her nationals.

Moreover, after 1918 the old consortium, consisting of Great Britain, France and Japan, has not advanced any money for political purposes to China, on the ground that it was first necessary for China to cease civil warfare before the financing of any government existing in China could be attempted.

Largest Loan by Chicago

Because of these facts, and because the Japanese Government has not offered, either officially or unofficially, so far as can be learned, to make any inquiry as to the object of the American and British loans, it is surmised in the capital that an understanding must exist between Japan and the other powers as to the future loan policy in regard to China.

Unofficially, criticisms have appeared in a few Japanese and Chinese vernacular papers of the loans to China. The largest loan, that of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, was contracted through John Jay Abbott, their recent representative in China with Hsu En Yuan, a Chinese financier representing the Chinese Government, recently in America, and offers \$25,000,000 to the Chinese Government, plus \$5,000,000 to write off a former loan, on the security of the Chinese wine and tobacco tax. It is alleged by the representatives of the bank in Peking that the loan does not violate the four-power agreement to withhold money from China until the country was at peace, since by the loan contract broached between the bank and the Chinese Government in 1916, it was stated that the bank should have an option on all loans contracted in future on the security of the wine and tobacco revenue.

An editorial in the Tokyo Asahi, a leading Japanese journal, however, charges that the former loan of \$5,000,000 was used for political purposes at a time when the government was exceedingly hard up, and that there is no surety that this loan will not be used for similar purposes.

American Overseers of Loan

A second loan for \$5,500,000 has been contracted between the Chinese Government and the Pacific Development Corporation of New York, on the same security as the Abbott loan. The contracts for both these loans specify the purpose for which the money shall be used and provide for American overseers to see that the money is justly spent and accounted for.

It is alleged by the Chinese in Peking that the British Vickers Company loan of £1,600,000 for aeroplane construction violates the arms agreement of 1916, because a cash advance of £500,000, already paid, has gone to the War Department for administrative expenses, and is thus not devoted to "commercial purposes," as the contract specifies. The government has denied this statement, as well as all statements about the Abbott loan, regarding which official statements have come into many private hands in Peking.

Reforming Chinese Finance

General foreign opinion in Peking favors the breaking of the dam which allows a little financial current to flow into the empty Chinese treasury. It is felt that the Chinese may regard the American and British proposals for reforming Chinese financial methods with more favor when they see that Americans and British are as willing as the Japanese to lend to China.

In both China and Japan sentiment is expected to swing toward the plan for a reorganized four-power consortium with some administrative control over funds. China now realizes that Americans are willing to finance such a scheme liberally. Japan sees that American and British capital means to engage in China, and that if she expects to keep her influence in Peking she must agree to the plans shaped in Paris for the management of the new consortium. Otherwise she must compete at great disadvantage with practically unlimited resources of the international bankers of Great Britain and the United States, who will apparently control affairs in the Far East for the present.

DRASTIC PROPOSALS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Resolutions intending to improve moral and social conditions in the Dominion were passed at the annual congress of

the Saskatchewan Social Service Council at which temperance laws were the chief topic of discussion. By resolution it was decided that the fines for infractions of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act be increased and that the provincial government be asked to amend the act to this effect.

Other resolutions were passed as follows: That no increase in the percentage of alcohol be allowed in temperance beverages, to wit 1.12 per cent; that pool rooms in smaller communities should be converted into means of social uplift; that the government be urged to convert the jails into redemptive institutions where prisoners would be put to work and the wages they earned sent to support their families; that industrial alcohol be supplied by the inland revenue department and all forms of alcohol by the same authority to provincial vendors.

Other resolutions were passed urging that the provincial police be clothed with powers of inland revenue officers, or excise officers in handling illicit stills; that the Dominion Government make the business of race-track gambling a crime, and also demanding a more exacting censorship of moving pictures.

MARKED PROSPERITY OF NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The New Zealand budget for 1919 reveals the continued prosperity of the Dominion, in spite of war burdens. Revenue from practically all sources substantially increased during the financial year, notwithstanding the interruption to trade and the difficulties of overseas transport.

The revenue amounted to £22,352,000, an increase of £2,146,000 over the previous year, and £2,167,000 in excess of the estimate. The expenditure was more than £1,000,000 below the amount appropriated, and the surplus for the year amounted to £3,678,000.

This had to be added to accumulated surpluses amounting to £11,560,000, and brought the money in hand up to £15,239,000.

New Zealand's direct war expenditure, exclusive of pensions and certain other home charges, amounted to £62,636,720 up to the end of the last financial year. All this money was provided by means of loans, and the surplus of revenue in hand represents excess taxation that might have been applied to war expenses. But the government believed that there might be financial difficulties at the end of the war, or during the war if peace did not come before the end of the fifth year, and that it would be sound policy to have a substantial cash balance in hand. The war loans have their own sinking funds, which will extinguish them within two generations.

The latest war loan, raised to meet demobilization and repatriation charges, including gratuities, has not been fully subscribed, and the compulsory powers possessed by the government are being exercised. The amount asked for was £10,000,000 and this £8,000,000 (at 4½ per cent free of income tax) has been provided. The government has power by Act of Parliament to require any person who has not subscribed adequately and whose income exceeds £700 a year to subscribe three times the amount of his income tax averaged over the last three years. The interest payable in the case of compulsory subscriptions is 3 per cent instead of 4½ per cent. This form of conscription of wealth has proved an effective method of forcing the reluctant investor to do his duty to his country.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS COMMUNICATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, as chairman of the Imperial Communications Committee, has, with the approval of the Cabinet, appointed the following committee to prepare a complete scheme of imperial wireless communications in the light of modern wireless science and imperial needs, and in doing so: (1) to consider what high-power wireless stations it is desirable on commercial or strategic grounds that the Empire should ultimately possess; (2) to prepare estimates of the capital and annual costs of each station, the life of the plant and buildings, as taken for the calculation of depreciation, to include an adequate allowance for obsolescence; (3) to examine the probable amount of traffic and revenue which may be expected from each station; (4) to place the stations recommended in their order of urgency.

The committee is composed as follows: The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Norman, Bart., M. P. (chairman); F. J. Brown, M. A. B. Sc., Rear Admiral F. L. Field, C. B., C. M. G., Sir John Snell, M. Inst. C. E., Prof. Joseph Ernest Petavel, D. Sc. F. R. S., W. H. Eccles, D. Sc., M. I. E. E., James Swinburne, M. Inst. C. E., F. R. S., L. B. Turner, M. A. (Cantab); secretary, Brig.-Gen. S. H. Wilson, C. B., C. M. G., assistant secretary, Lieut.-Col. C. G. Crawley, M. A., M. I. E. E.

All communications in connection with the committee should be addressed to the secretary, Brig.-Gen. S. H. Wilson, C. B., C. M. G., 2 White-hall Gardens, S. W.

TASMANIA'S AGENT IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—Alfred Henry Ashbolt has been offered by the Tasmanian Government the position of agent-general in London in succession to Sir John McCall. Mr. Ashbolt is a codirector with Sir Henry Jones of a large Hobart jam manufacturing firm. In appointing Mr. Ashbolt, the government has gone outside the usual practice of selecting a politician, there being a general desire that a man with a wide commercial knowledge should fill the position.

LABOR PROPOSES A GENERAL STAFF

Proposal, However, to Form New Self-Appointed and Mediator Body Is Not Welcomed by British Workers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—Since the proposal to set up a general staff, for the purpose of considering the attitude of Labor toward a national strike, was first mooted, after the settlement of the railway strike, the question has been taken up with zeal by almost every section of the Labor and trade union movement. Not that there is any considerable unanimity as to the functions of the staff, or as to the uses to which its energies might be devoted in a time of industrial crisis. The rule seems to obtain that each little group not only forms its own opinions on the question, but subjects the opinions of others to a sharp criticism. Not only does each of them follow its own line of argument, and draw its own conclusions, but these arguments and conclusions are frequently irreconcilable with one another, and often have a tendency to refute one another.

Great objection is taken by the various bodies who claim to speak on behalf of what is termed the rank and file movements, who regard the development of a general staff on the lines of the mediator committee, created by the railway strike, as placing too much power in the hands of the union officials. A responsible union official is anathema to certain schools of thought, and is invariably regarded as either "bought over" by the "capitalist class" or influenced by its teaching.

Buffer Machine Not Wanted

These sections are not opposed to any machinery having for its object the intervention of a body representing the whole trade union movement, but object to any on the lines followed during the railway negotiations. What they demand is a body that will not hesitate to bring out on to the streets every trade unionist in support of every and any strike.

The opinion is expressed quite freely that the need of the Labor movement is not for increased machinery of the "buffer" type, whether it takes the form of a national industrial council or a general staff upon the lines of the mediating committee, but for a body that will pursue a definite and healthy policy of economic revolution. "The time for mediation and palliatives has passed," declares an organ of the extremists, "we must launch and carry our own program."

It is, however, very doubtful if the opinions of these organs of the extremists exercise as much influence on the development of the official Labor movement as the protest of the anti-war, marching alongside the elephant, asked the latter, "Who, sir, are you pushing?"

Five Members

Official Labor, in the form of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, pursues the even tenor of its course and has appointed a sub-committee to examine the proposal for a general staff, in all its bearings, and report. The result is a team embracing a number of respected and fluent names, but unless some great alteration takes place, and some machinery is evolved that will make the committee directly responsible to the trades unions, it is quite impossible to foresee how and in what manner it will enforce discipline among the rank and file.

As at present constituted the committee is made up of five representatives drawn from the parliamentary committee, the mediation committee, and the trade union side of the provisional joint committee of the Industrial Conference. Labor is keenly suspicious and jealous of its democratic institutions and abhors anything approximating to the self-elected body. The mediation committee, while it performed a very excellent and never-to-be-forgotten task in the railway strike negotiations, is nevertheless an unofficial body composed in the main of officials of trade unions whose headquarters being in London, made it impossible for them to respond to an invitation from Harry Gosling and Robert Williams of the Transport Workers Federation.

Staff Should Be Elected

This fault in the composition of the new organization is not pointed out merely as a piece of destructive criticism; far less is it an objection to the personnel of the Mediation Committee, whose members are probably, as a body, the strongest of any and possess the clearest vision, but because the writer is so fully cognizant of the

enormous potentialities which a general staff would exercise for the good of the community, that he does not want to see its influence and discipline marred by giving the extremists the opportunity of asking, during a time of crisis, "Who are these men responsible to, and how were they appointed?"

It is to be hoped the Parliamentary Committee will realize this weakness before it is too late. It is further to be hoped that they will appreciate fully the responsible position in which they stand to the great trade union movement and will take a straight course and make a strong stand. If they do this, there is little to be feared from the irresponsible elements in their midst. For in proportion to the degree in which the Parliamentary Committee asserts itself will the power and influence of the enemies of constitutionalism decline.

BUTTE WHISKY-MAKER FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—Charles Lenz has been sentenced to serve six months in jail and pay a heavy fine for operating an illicit still. His case was heard before a jury in the United States District Court, here, being the first case of this nature to come before a federal jury since prohibition became effective.

Under the Australian Navigation Act, these vessels will no longer be able to carry interstate passengers unless they are licensed, and they will not be licensed unless they comply with Australian conditions. That is to say, the same rate of wages has to be paid as to Australian seamen, the same number of crew, and officers carried as on an Australian registered ship, and the same accommodations provided. Whether the ships that carry "colored" seamen and others will replace them with white labor, pay them the Australian rate of wages, or

KNOTTY POINTS IN AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—Tasmania's tourist traffic is menaced with grave disturbance by the operation of what is known as the "Coast Trade Clause" in the Commonwealth Navigation Act.

For many years past the Tasmanian tourist traffic has benefited greatly by reason of the fact that the big Peninsula and Orient Mail steamers, and other steamers of important British lines, which call at Hobart for the United Kingdom, bring from February to May for apples for the mainland numbers of tourists who make the round interstate tour by these ships.

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make structural alterations to meet Australia's wishes, seems to be extremely doubtful.

There is a saving clause in the act to the effect that the Governor-General may by order declare that the carrying of passengers between specified ports in Australia by British ships shall not be deemed engaging in the "coasting trade."

It is believed that there has been friction between the Australian and Imperial Government regarding the Australian Navigation Act, which first came before the federal Parliament as long ago as 1910 and has not yet been proclaimed.

The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, and the Imperial Merchant Shipping acts, 1894 and 1906, restrict the scope of Australian legislation in regard to shipping and navigation. Under these acts any provision of a navigation act, enacted by a Dominion Parliament, which may be repugnant to the provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts, is null and void. There promises, therefore, to be a good deal of litigation before the exact position is defined.

Also great care will need to be exercised to avoid international complications when dealing with foreign shipping.

So uncertain indeed is the federal government of its position that it has just lately got an amending bill through Parliament to enable it to proclaim the act in piecemeal fashion.

AUSTRALIA TESTS CONCRETE HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Disappointed in his expectations of being able to obtain bricklayers and bricks in sufficient numbers and quantity to cope with the demand for houses, D. R. Hall, the New South Wales Minister for Housing, gave a trial to concrete, which needs mainly unskilled labor.

On October 18, he declared the first cottage open, and ready for a successful ballot on time payment, at an agreed cost of £500. The payments to be made are 2s. per week, and the house and land together are valued at £800. The house contains three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, bathroom, and other appointments, with a laundry and playroom in the basement. The cottage was built in three weeks. Mr. Hall hoped within a few days to sign a contract for the building of 70 or 80 cottages of similar material.

Critical builders say the houses really cost £1,000, and that it could be built of brick for less money. Other critics object that the most urgent demand is for houses of a much cheaper class, which can be let or sold on the instalment plan, at from 10s. to 20s. weekly.



ASK any doughboy who was "over there" and he will tell you that American railroads are the best in the world.

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American railroads have achieved high standards of public service by far-sighted and courageous investment of capital, and by the constant striving of managers and men for rewards for work well done.

Our railroads have set world standards—they must continue to do so.

But they must grow.

To the \$20,000,000 now invested in our railroads, there will have to be added in the next few years, to keep pace with the nation's business, billions more for additional tracks, stations and terminals, cars and engines, electric power houses and trains, automatic signals, safety devices, the elimination of grade crossings—and for reconstruction and engineering economies that will reduce the cost of transportation.

To attract to the railroads in the future the investment funds of many thrifty citizens, the directing genius of the most capable builders and managers, and the skill and loyalty of the best workmen—in competition with other industries bidding for capital, managers and men—the railroad industry must hold out fair rewards to capital, to managers and to the men.

American railroads will continue to set world standards and adequately serve the Nation's needs if they continue to be built and operated on the American idea of rewards for work well done.

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TASMANIA'S AGENT IN LONDON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—Alfred Henry Ashbolt has

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BOND ISSUE FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Probable That the State Must Sell at Least \$25,000,000 Worth of Bonds Early in New Year—Various Extra Needs

BOSTON. Massachusetts—Looking ahead to the new year bond men expect that the Massachusetts state treasurer will offer his annual quota of bonds, as is the custom, some time in February or March. This year the offering will be of special interest due to the fact that it will have to be of unusual size.

For the last few years the State has usually offered about \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 of bonds at this time, but this year ordinary expenses alone are expected to be considerably larger than these amounts. In addition, there must be raised \$8,000,000 for the purchase by the State of the Cambridge Subway from the Boston Elevated.

The treasurer will also have two note issues maturing in March totaling \$12,000,000. Of this sum \$10,000,000 was borrowed to provide for the \$100 bonus to soldiers and \$2,000,000 for the expenses of the state guard in connection with the recent police strike in Boston. For this last item the treasurer expects to borrow an additional \$500,000 shortly. Some \$6,000,000 more will be required for the soldier bonus fund, but it is expected this can be carried forward from funds on hand.

It would appear, then, that the State must sell at least \$25,000,000 worth of bonds shortly after the new year or sell notes to refund the present issues, which is regarded as improbable unless money rates decline materially within the next two months.

Conditions at present surrounding tax-exempt securities are not considered favorable for the flotation of so large an issue. Competition from Liberty bonds at their present attractive basis is no mean factor, although the 3% per cent Liberty Loan and the 3% per cent Victory notes are the only government war issues offering competition on a strictly tax-free status. On the strength of the firmer market which is expected with the advent of 1920 it is believed in bond circles that the State will be able to sell a long-term issue bearing 4 1/4 per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS DIVIDEND UNEARNED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Gas Companies for the fiscal and calendar year 1919 will fail to show the 7 per cent dividend earned for the \$25,000,000 common stock. Fortuitous circumstances such as seamen's and miners' strikes, railroad embargoes, etc., have laid a heavy hand upon profits, and for the 11 months to November 30, the subsidiary companies are \$1,380,000 behind the corresponding period a year ago in net earnings.

With the December results estimated, the net earnings of subsidiaries for the year 1919 will approximate \$3,500,000. Interest and general expenses will call for about \$800,000, and preferred stock dividends \$1,000,000, leaving \$1,700,000, with which the dividend of \$9.375 which Massachusetts Gas will receive on December 30 from the New England Manufacturing Company would almost exactly cover the common stock dividend were it not for the fact that these figures of earnings are understood to be subject to deduction for depreciation and reserves, including taxes.

SECURITIES MAKE MODERATE GAINS

After moving in a perfunctory manner throughout most of the day securities prices on the New York stock exchange yesterday, began to develop strength. Closing quotations showed gains of moderate size. The volume of business, however, was not large, total sales exceeding slightly \$600,000 shares. American Sugar had a net advance of 1, American Woolen 1, Central Leather 1%, Chandler 3%, Crucible 1%, General Motors 1%, Marine preferred 1%, Mexican Petroleum 2%, New York Central 1%, Texas Company was off 1%, and Union Oil 1.

The Boston exchange, Swift International gained 1, and Mayflower Old Colony 1%.

All of the exchanges will be closed today.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6. Sterling 60-day bills 3.77, commercial 60-day bills on 3.77, commercial 60-day bills 3.76%, demand 3.82, cables 3.83%. France demand 10.57, cables 10.55. Guilders demand 37%, cables 37%. Lime demand 2.10, cables 2.12. Government bonds irregular, railroad bonds strong. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days and 6 months 7 1/2%. Call money strong, high 15, low 10, ruling rate 10, closing bid 10, offered at 11, last loan 10. Bank acceptances 4%.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC
1919 Increase
Third week December \$5,715,000 \$16,000
From January 1... 167,828,000 18,079,000

*Decrease.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.33, a decline of 1/2 cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 1/2d. lower at 77 1/2d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Can.	57 1/2	58 1/2	55 1/2	58 1/2
Am. Car. & Fdry.	135 1/2	136 1/2	133 1/2	135 1/2
Am. Int. Corp.	112	112	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am. Loco.	70 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	75 1/2
Am. Linseed	66	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Am. Sugar	138 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
Am. T. & T.	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Am. Woolen	68 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2
Am. Zinc	126	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Am. Zinc	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Atchison	174	174	173 1/2	174
Atch. Gulf & W.	174	174	173 1/2	174
Bald Loco.	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	110
B & O.	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Beth Steel B.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Cana. Pacific	131	131 1/2	130 1/2	131
Cen. Leather	95 1/2	96	95	96
Chandler	125	126 1/2	124 1/2	125
C. M. & St. P.	37	37 1/2	36 1/2	37
Chlor. & Soda	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Corn Prod.	81	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
Crucible	211	212	209 1/2	212
Cuba Cane	50 1/2	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Cuba Cane pf.	84	84	84	84
End. Johnson	135 1/2	142	135 1/2	142
Fish Rubber	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Gen. Motors	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Goodrich	250 1/2	253 1/2	252 1/2	253 1/2
Int. Paper	75 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2	79 1/2
Inspiration	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2
Kennecott	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Marine	48	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Marine pf.	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Mass. Motor	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Mex. Pet.	217	218 1/2	215 1/2	218 1/2
Midvale	45 1/2	48 1/2	45 1/2	48 1/2
N. Y. Central	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
No Pacific	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	79 1/2
Pan-Am Pet.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Penn.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	76
Resin Type	90	92	90	90 1/2
Reading	76 1/2	77	76 1/2	77
Rep. & Steel	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Rock. & Steel	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
S. Pacific	103	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Studebaker	104	104	103 1/2	104
Texas Co.	25	26	22 1/2	22 1/2
Texas & Pacific	42 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2
Trans. Oil	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2
Union Pacific	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
U. S. Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Zinc	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
U. S. Rubber	12	12	12	12
Utah Copper	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Willys-Over.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Total sales	607,500	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3 1/2%	59.68	59.14	59.02	59.02
Lib. 1st 4s	52.80	52.80	52.64	52.64
Lib. 20 4s	91.24	91.34	91.20	91.22
Lib. 1st 4 1/2s	93.22	93.22	92.92	92.92
Lib. 20 4 1/2s	91.32	91.40	91.22	91.22
Lib. 3d 4 1/2s	93.28	93.50	93.28	93.50
Lib. 4th 4 1/2s	91.28	91.40	91.24	91.40
Lib. 1st 5s	98.48	98.50	98.32	98.32
Lib. 20 5s	98.30	98.32	98.38	98.32

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
City of Lyons	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Paris	88 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2s	1922	1934	1934	1934
Un. King 5 1/2s 1927	87	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

	Adv	Dec
A. M. Tel.	97	100
A. A. Ch. com.	91 1/2	91 1/2
A. M. Wool. com.	126	1
A. M. Zinc	5	5
Am. Zinc pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2
Arizona Com.	14 1/2	14 1/2
B. & O.	12 1/2	12 1/2
B. & W.	12 1/2	12 1/2
B. & W. & S. M.	12 1/2	12 1/2
B. & W. & S. S. M.	12 1/2	12 1/2
B. & W. & S. S. S. M.	1	

JAN KUBELIK AS PATRIOTIC TZECH

Violinist Was Always Announced as "Tzech," Austrian Honors and Title Being Declined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia — Jan Kubelik, the famous violinist, who at the time of writing was in Prague, made the following observations in the course of an interview with a representative of the Tzech paper the "Narodni Politika":

"I do not know the meaning of the phrase to become denationalized. Let me tell you this. There are Tzechs who only became Tzechs when the Republic was founded, and they are those who shout the loudest; and there are others who were Tzechs long before the revolution and they are carrying on their work quietly. I have never made capital out of my nationality, because I regarded it as unworthy of an artist to take advantage of this halo. But I appeared before the whole world under the name of Jan Kubelik, and that was at a time when foreign countries knew little about us, and thought that there was no difference between a Tzech and a gypsy. Even at that time I appeared everywhere as the 'Tzech violinist,' and when the Daily News published my photograph and introduced me as 'a Hungarian violinist,' it had to publish a correction on the following day.

"When we were traveling, Mr. Schwab, Mr. Skriyan, and myself always formed a Tzech trio who spoke nothing but Tzech on every occasion. I cannot understand how there can be people amongst us who have put on false decorations and are yet highly esteemed, while others who refused them and who considered it a disgrace to accept an Austrian decoration, are objects of suspicion. How often was I threatened by the danger of receiving a distinction from the Austrian Government, and you do not know what methods I had to adopt to avoid this 'honor' from Vienna. I was even offered a title of nobility for which many people in Bohemia used to pay half a million. I refused it, and I told my friends at the time that I would never agree to such a disgrace, even if they paid me a few millions in addition."

"Skriyan," said Mr. Kubelik, turning to the impresario who has accompanied him for many years, "I am sure you never repeated what I said to you in private on that occasion, when you were in Vienna."

"Certainly not," admitted Mr. Skriyan, "we should have been imprisoned if I had."

"You see," continued Mr. Kubelik, "I did not subscribe a farthing to the Austrian war loan; my children have been brought up as Tzechs, although they speak several languages; my friends consist exclusively of Tzechs—what more can I do? In our Republic there is a continual demand for work. Well, I can assure you that I am working, at my particular subject of course, and there are few musicians who have done so much work in their lives as I have. Talent is not everything. I am convinced that there are many persons of talent, but not all of them have the perseverance to train themselves to the highest degree. In a few days I am going to Vienna. Later on I shall undertake a tour through Switzerland, Italy, France, and England. In the coming year I shall once more visit America."

TOWNS AS REMEDY FOR LARGE SUBURBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Chadwick public lecture at the Central Library, Hampstead, recently, was delivered by Capt. Richard Reiss, who took for his subject "Suburbs or Satellites." Sir William J. Collins, chairman of the Chadwick Trustees, presided.

Captain Reiss remarked that the housing problem could not be solved by improving transport facilities, because this only resulted in still further building on the outskirts, in still more factories developing, and, after a short time, in transport congestion becoming worse than before. The problem must be solved by taking industry and houses into satellite towns.

A complete agricultural belt should, he thought, be left round existing Greater London and new towns started within easy access of the metropolis, but with their own industries, their own civic centers, and their own houses. There should be a definite coordination between slum clearance in Central London and the creation of new towns out in the country.

A new town was projected between Welwyn and Hatfield on the Great Northern line which would have its factory area, its residential area and its belt of agricultural land right round. Whilst the creation of such towns must be the ultimate end with regard to the growth of Greater London, it would be necessary to provide for immediate needs houses both on cleared slum areas in the center and on new sites in the suburbs.

So far as the suburbs were concerned, not more than 12 houses should be built to the acre, whatever the pressure brought to bear on the contrary. Except where there were very obvious reasons for it, no industries should be developed in these suburban areas.

NECESSITY FOR A LEAGUE OF CLASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., speaking at the Federation Hall, Abbey Wood, to a meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, on "Industrial Problems of Today," declared that the proceedings of the International Labor Conference

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The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section. Hillside, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Ridge mountains. All arrangements may be made for the pupils to enjoy farm and all school activities. Hillside—the summer camp of 65 acres—open to boys and girls July and August.

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were not receiving the attention they deserved.

The unanimous finding of the conference was, to prohibit women's work between 10 and 6, the abolition of child labor under 14, and the adoption of the policy of 48-hour week.

A League of Glasses, Sir Kingsley Wood said, was as necessary as a League of Nations. He could not understand certain labor leaders enunciating such fundamentals as were involved in a League of Nations, and then when it came to applying them to industry at home, either shying at them or discarding them altogether.

They wanted some compulsory machinery, he said, to prevent war, but when it came to industrial warfare, some trade unionists, with much inconsistency, clung to the weapon of a lightning strike.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Chinese Boys and Girls

We are going to take a long journey of over 10,000 miles into the heart of a vast and mysterious empire, into an immense country, teeming with millions of people, to China. When savages were roaming through the forest of Britain, hundreds of years before there was any civilization in the West, people in China were writing books and making laws and living civilized lives. It is the most ancient country in the world, and you would imagine that, since the Chinese people had such a long start, they would be much wiser and more civilized than the people of the West. But no, China is not like America or England, where things change from year to year, where railways are made and schools and wonderful buildings are erected, almost in the twinkling of an eye. The boys and girls in China today are doing exactly what their great-great-grandfathers and great-great-grandmothers did, hundreds of years ago. They are wearing the same kind of clothes and learning out of the same books, as did the children of China 1000 years ago.

Chinese babies are christened when they are a month old; all the friends bring presents, there is a great feast and the most important event of the day is the shaving of the baby's head. After this the head is shaved about every 10 days. Often tufts of hair are allowed to grow round the top of the head, especially with girls, as this is considered rather ornamental; but we, of course, should think it very ugly.

What would European or American children do, if they were buncheted in the same sort of clothes that Chinese children wear? Football and all the fast and exciting games they play would become an impossibility. Little boys of the upper classes, and the poorer classes, too, if they can afford it, are dressed exactly like their fathers and the little girls exactly like their mothers. Clothes for boys and girls do not vary much; they both wear wide baggy trousers which they get into in much the same way as one would get into a bag, and which are kept up by tying them round the waist with a girdle. Over them is worn a long smock or coat of silk or satin, richly embroidered, unless the children are poor, when their clothes are of common blue cotton.

Chinese children do not go to school until they are six or seven years old. When they are still babies, their nurses carry them about on their backs, wrapped in shawls. What quaint little things they seem to our western eyes! With their shaved heads, a few tufts of hair growing here and there, with their little black, piercing, beady eyes that look just like two slits, with their little snub noses, large mouths and yellow skin, how unlike they are to western children. But they are, for all that, just as merry and mischievous and are often regular little tyrants, especially the boys. They amuse themselves in much the same way as American and English children do, with their toys and their dolls, though they have not nearly such a great variety; their nurses sing them to sleep with cradle songs and teach them the most delightful nursery rhymes. Here is rather a lovely one of them, translated into English:

He climbed up the candlestick
The little mousey brown,
To steal and eat tallow
And he couldn't get down.
He called for his grandma
But his grandma was in town,
So he doubled up into a wheel
And rolled himself down.

Chinese children are just as interested in their toes as all other children are, but, instead of saying to them, "This little pig went to market," and so on, they say:

This one's old,
This one's young,
This one has no meat;
This one's gone,
To buy some hay,
And this one's on the street.

They have hundreds of others just as charming, most of which Chinese children know by heart.

Until they are about 6 years old, the little girls are brought up exactly in the same way as the boys; but, at this time, the feet of the girls are bound and they are thus prevented from taking part in their brothers' games.

To be born a Chinese girl is not a very enviable lot; at least, American and English girls would not think so. Their lives seem dull, monotonous, and lacking in fun and amusement. School joys, parties and games that make up the lives of more fortunate children are practically unknown to her. Her education consists in learning by heart endless rules which teach her to be obedient, submissive and well-behaved. This is what her primer or lesson book tells her she must do when she is 10 years old:

When the wheel is on the turn, you should never let it go.
To the making of your clothing and the mending you should see.
Your position should be daily sitting at your mother's feet,
Nor, excepting on an errand, should you go upon the street.

A European child would consider this a hard fate indeed, but such is the lot of the Chinese girl. At the age of 13, she is more or less grown up. Her hair had been allowed to grow; it is dragged tightly back from her forehead and wound into a chignon on top of her head. She wears large earrings, many gold bracelets and chains, but still the same kind of loose, baggy trousers and long tunic that she wore as a little girl. So end her rather uneventful childhood days.

The ambition of all Chinese girls is to make their son a great scholar.

He may have a tutor at home or he may go to school; but, whichever it is, he is made to study diligently. He, too, has to learn, at a very early age,

hundreds of "Rules of Behavior for Boys," by heart, and among these he finds:

Strength if you've left, be it small, be it great,
Spend it in study, both early and late.
He has little time for play, for he spends the time from sunrise to sunset poring over his studies, memorizing all his lessons. How unlike the European boy's life; no football or cricket that makes school such a jolly place-work, and little play, is the lot of the Chinese boy.

The Story of Pekoe the Puppy

I, Pekoe the Puppy, am a Pekingese, and the pride and joy of my owner. My real name is Orange Pekoe, and I am what is known as an orange sable, hence my name. I am vain enough to think that people may like to read the experiences of such an engaging and altogether exceptional animal as myself, so I am going to relate as much of my early history as I can remember, up to the present time.

For the first three months of my life, I lived at home with my family, and was very comfortable. I drank, slept, and played with the others all day, so that nothing worthy of special mention happened during that time. I grew rapidly, as all we dogs do. I was a fat little bunch of brownish yellow down, with a skinny tail which curled proudly over my back, ending in a tiny tuft of soft hair. Even at that age, I showed signs of having good markings and, as my first mistress told my present one, "an exceptionally fine coat."

One day I and one little brother were packed, quite comfortably, I admit, into a kind of kennel-basket, with straw to lie on and an iron door in front which we could see out by; after that, I am not clear to this day what happened, except that I was moved about, and jolted, and heard strange noises, for what seemed like years. I have since learnt that I travelled in the guard's van, from Salisbury to London. There my brother and I were parted, and I was put into another train in the same basket which, having no one else in it, gave me more room, and I travelled for another interminable time till I was put out on another platform. The guard on the train was kind, and gave me some water to drink. This I found was the end of my traveling, and I was very thankful.

There were two ladies at the station to meet me, my future mistress and her daughter. One of these took up my basket, and we started off once more. I suppose I must have been rather heavy, because every few minutes I was put down, and the other lady took a turn at carrying me. It was far from comfortable, and every few minutes first one face and then the other peeped through the door and spoke kind, encouraging words. Apparently, the house we were going to was not far from the station, as, when we did arrive, I heard one lady say: "Well, I'm glad we did not have to carry him far." My basket was put down at last in a room near the fire, and the lady, who I soon found was my mistress, opened the door, and tried to entice me out, while her daughter fetched some warm milk. When I saw all the trouble they were taking for me, and the saucer of milk held so temptingly to the door of my kennel, I took courage, crept out and snuffed at the milk, and over that saucer of milk we made fast friends.

He climbed up the candlestick
The little mousey brown,
To steal and eat tallow
And he couldn't get down.
He called for his grandma
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So he doubled up into a wheel
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To be born a Chinese girl is not a very enviable lot; at least, American and English girls would not think so. Their lives seem dull, monotonous, and lacking in fun and amusement. School joys, parties and games that make up the lives of more fortunate children are practically unknown to her. Her education consists in learning by heart endless rules which teach her to be obedient, submissive and well-behaved. This is what her primer or lesson book tells her she must do when she is 10 years old:

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The ambition of all Chinese girls is to make their son a great scholar.

He may have a tutor at home or he may go to school; but, whichever it is, he is made to study diligently. He, too, has to learn, at a very early age,

A little brown bowl full of soapsuds (don't shake them!)
Three slim white clay pipes (please take care not to break them!)
The oldest of clothes, o'er which nobody troubles,
And into the garden we go to blow bubbles.

—Queenie Scott-Hopper, in "Pull the Bobbin."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"That laconic Old Person of Wick"

Nonsense Rhyme

There was an Old Person of Wick,
Who said: "Tick-a-Tick, Tick-a-Tick;
Chickabee, Chickabaw."
And he said nothing more.

—From Edward Lear's Book of Nonsense.

Anne at the Farm

Anne was a little girl who spent a summer at a farm on the Sussex downs. The farmhouse was an old red brick one, with a roof of beautiful red tiles. Red and pink cluster roses nodded in at the black and white framed casement windows, and a little white gate, with a clicking latch, opened on to a tiled path, leading to the low front door, with the shining brass ring-knocker, by which you entered the big hall.

Just in front of the gate was a round pond, the roundest pond Anne had ever seen. There, the horses came to drink in the early morning and in the cool evening time; and, at night, Anne loved to peep out of the window of her little bedroom and watch the rabbits who ran started into their holes; their little white tails bobbing so fast as they went. Anne gathered a lovely bunch of purple and blue down flowers, to take home with her.

Round about the farmhouse was a lovely, sunny garden. It sloped up and up to the great downs, at the back of the house. It was full of all the flowers that Anne loved best, from these creatures, after staring fixedly at me for a time, turned and ran away, and all the others did the same; so, naturally, thinking it was a game, I gave chase and scampered as hard as I could across the field after them. I had really no idea I could run so fast, and I know my people were surprised, too, besides being very angry. I soon found that this game was forbidden, but on several other occasions Anne was a little girl who spent a summer at a farm on the Sussex downs. The farmhouse was an old red brick one, with a roof of beautiful red tiles. Red and pink cluster roses nodded in at the black and white framed casement windows, and a little white gate, with a clicking latch, opened on to a tiled path, leading to the low front door, with the shining brass ring-knocker, by which you entered the big hall.

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these creatures, after staring fixedly at me for a time, turned and ran away, and all the others did the same; so, naturally, thinking it was a game, I gave chase and scampered as hard as I could across the field after them. I had really no idea I could run so fast, and I know my people were surprised, too, besides being very angry. I soon found that this game was forbidden, but on several other occasions

Anne was a little girl who spent a summer at a farm on the Sussex downs. The farmhouse was an old red brick one, with a roof of beautiful red tiles. Red and pink cluster roses nodded in at the black and white framed casement windows, and a little white gate, with a clicking latch, opened on to a tiled path, leading to the low front door, with the shining brass ring-knocker, by which you entered the big hall.

Just in front of the gate was a

round pond, the roundest pond Anne had ever seen. There, the horses came to drink in the early morning and in the cool evening time; and, at night, Anne loved to peep out of the window of her little bedroom and watch the rabbits who ran started into their holes; their little white tails bobbing so fast as they went. Anne gathered a lovely bunch of purple and blue down flowers, to take home with her.

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THE HOME FORUM

Let There Be Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
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As faithful prophets of old
Cast idols into the dust—
Images molten from silver and
gold,
Which thieves might steal, time
rust;

As they felled the groves of tem-
pled shade

For gods which the hands of men
had made.

So Truth today is casting out
The gods of this world, misrule,
and doubt;

Dispelling the shade which the
senses rear,

And, behold, the living temple
appear!

Man in God's image—unfallen and
pure,

Man with dominion that shall
endure.

The shadows of myth are fleeing
away.

In the light of Truth's unending
day—

Aye! shadows, shadows are fleeing
away,

In the light of Truth's unending
day.

Diligence

What though you have found no
treasure, nor has any friend left you
a rich legacy! Diligence is the mother
of good luck, and God gives all things
to industry. Then—

Plough deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and
to keep.

Work while it is called today. . . .

One today is worth two tomorrows,

As Poor Richard says.—Franklin.

Consecrated

Now have the homely things been
made.

Sacred, and a glory on them laid.
For he whose shelter was a stall,

The King, was born among them all.
He came to handle saw and plane,

To use and hallow the profane;

Now is the holy not afar:

In temples lighted by a star,

But where the loves and labors are.

Now that the King has gone this way,

Great are the things of every day.

—Edwin Markham.

Each Man's Part

The truth which another man has
won from nature or experience has
not our truth until we have lived it. . . .

He who would be wise must daily earn
his wisdom.—David Starr Jordan.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Noel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YESTERDAY, and today, and for-
ever, the whole of true activity is
born of Mind. That simple fact is the
eternal Christmas message of Chris-
tian Science to all humanity. Just to
be aware of it is a blessing. One who
states and proves it afresh to the list-
ening world finds a new-old spiritual
joy in such words as those of the pre-
Elizabethan carol, by an unknown
versifier,

"Nowell! Nowell! Nowell! Nowell!
Tidings good I think to tell."

158 of "The First Church of Christ,
Scientist, and Miscellany," "We live in
an age of Love's divine adventure to be
all-in-all. This day is the natal
hour of my lone earth life; and for all
mankind today hath its gloom and
glory; it endureth all things; it points
to the new birth, heaven here, the
struggle over; it profits by the past
and joys in the present—today lends a
new-born beauty to holiness, God with
us, divine consciousness with all its
smiling joy, that means sure peace of
Mind through no matter what seeming.

diameter to the other at the upper
end, but which, after extending down-
ward for many feet, tapered to a point
at its lower extremity. A dark space
was plainly visible between the two,
and the new illumination was placed
beneath the other, the whole forming
an appearance not unlike an inverted
note of admiration. It was soon evi-
dent that the latter was nothing but
the reflection from the water of the
former, and that the object, whatever
it might be, was advancing across, or
rather over the lake, for it seemed
to be several feet above the surface, I
in a direct line with themselves. Its

hardly time to breathe—only just this,
the houses and streets are not quite
so superb as I expected. However,
I have seen nothing yet, so I ought
not to judge.

Well, adieu, my dearest Sir, for
the present; I could not forbear writing
a few words instantly on my
arrival; though I suppose my letter
of thanks for your consent is still
on the road.

Saturday night.

O my dear Sir, in what raptures am
I returned! Well may Mr. Garrick be

so celebrated, so universally admired

in the simple Lee's distinguishing note. Save

Simplicity in its best sense was in

deed Lee's distinguishing note. Save

From "A Christmas
Symphony"

O Christmas stars! your pregnant
silence.

Mute syllables in rhythmic light—

Leads on tonight.

And beckons, as three thousand years

ago

It beckoning led. We, simple sheep-
herds know.

Little we can confess.

Beyond that we are poor, and creep
And wander with our sheep.

Who loves and follows us. We hear,

If we attend, a singing in the sky.

But feel no fear,

Knowing that God is always nigh.

And none pass by

Except His sons, who cannot bring

Tidings of evil, since they sing.

Wise men with gifts are hurrying.

In haste to seek the meaning of the

Star.

In search of worship which is new
and far.

We are but humble, so we keep

On through the night, contented
with our sheep.

And with the stars. Between us and
the east.

No wall, no tree; no cloud, lifts bar.

We know the sunrise. Not one least

Of all its tokens can escape.

Our eyes that watch. But all days

are

As nights, and nights as days.

In our still ways.

We have no dread of any shape

—Which darkness can assume or
fill;

We are not weary; we can wait;

God's hours are never late.

The wise men say they will return.

Revealing unto us the things they

learn.

Mayhap! Meantime the Star stands

still;

And, having that, we have the Sign.

If we mistake, God is divine!

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

On Genius

Genius gets the world's praise because
its work is a tangible product,
to be bought, or to be had for nothing.
It bribes the common voice to praise
it by presents of speeches, poems,
statues, pictures, or whatever it can
please with. Character evolves its
best products for home consumption;
but, mind you, it takes a deal more to
feed a family for thirty years than to
make a holiday feast for our neighbors
once or twice.—Holmes.

We Shall Have Thinkers

Drums and battle-cries

Go out in music of the morning star—
And soon we shall have thinkers in
The place

Of fighters. —Mrs. Browning.

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"Bethany," from the drawing by David Roberts, R. A.

When He Was

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1919

EDITORIALS

Einstein and Christmas

HUXLEY once said of the word religion that there were probably as many definitions of it as there were definers; and, though it ought to be the most exactly defined word in the whole language, the same may be said, in a general way, of the word Science. Originally it meant little more than knowledge, but gradually it came to be narrowed down to formulated knowledge, knowledge reduced to a system. The word, of course, is derived from the Latin *scire*, to know, and something of the same sort had preceded it in the Greek, where *τέλος*, knowledge, had been developed into *τέλος*, full or exact, and so scientific knowledge. The two words are used with careful differentiation in the New Testament, culminating in the phrase *τέλος τοῦ θόροῦ*, which, if it means anything at all, means a full, exact, and so scientific knowledge of Truth or Principle.

Something of this nature must have been in the mind of Thomas Aquinas, who, surely, rather than Duns Scotus, should have been named Doctor Subtilis, when he insisted, in the "Summa," that the only absolute Science was Theology, the Science of the word or language of God, for here he comes, in a moment, in exact coincidence with the philosophy of the New Testament, in to take an example haphazard, Paul's exhortation to the Colossians, that of "being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God," the actual Greek word being *τέλος*, which, as has been already said, is exact or scientific knowledge. Thus when the newspapers, in the light of the Einstein theory, begin to discuss, yet once again, the age-long theory of the fabric of the universe, a concomitant of that discussion, in any Christian country, should inevitably be a clear apprehension of Christian philosophy, a scientific knowledge of God, Principle.

Now the Einstein theory resembles the great red dragon of Revelation in this, that with its tail it draws the cherished dogmas of natural science throughout the ages, and casts them to the earth, if, indeed, it has left an earth to cast them to. The sun of Aristotle with its satellites, the medieval schoolmen and the more modern framers of the mechanical system, is suffering a total eclipse; whilst that of Plato, attended by the Conceptualists and the idealists, is once more blazing in the heavens of physical speculation. Dethroned is Euclid with his definition of a straight line and a plane; refuted is Newton with his law of gravitation; ether, the joy of physicists from Kant to Kelvin, has received notice to quit; whilst the reality of matter, so brilliantly and convincingly demonstrated by Dr. Johnson's toe, is once again seriously in question. All this may be called the romance of natural science, it may be termed the evolution of natural science, any name and any explanation the world likes may be given to it, yet the fact remains that after centuries of human speculation, observation, and experimentation, the question of the fabric of the universe, and the laws which govern it, remains practically as much as ever a mystery to men, and this theory gives way to that theory with the same regularity with which day follows night.

So far as Plato and Aristotle and the whole body of pagan philosophers were concerned, there was nothing peculiar in all this. And, indeed, it might have been expected, to adapt slightly the patient and simple philosophy of Private Willis, of the Grenadier Guards, that, in the Graeco-Roman world, "every boy and every gal" who were "born into the world alive," should have proved

To be either a little Platonist
Or else an Aristotelian.

All this, however, changed with the first Christmas, of which this is the nineteenth hundred and nineteenth anniversary. From that time on the world had a new philosophy and an absolute Science presented to it for practical application and demonstration, a philosophy and Science it was impossible intelligently to ignore. Everybody, that is to say, entering a Christian church this Christmas morning will do so to subscribe to the teaching of Jesus the Christ; and with the papers and the magazines which he is daily reading, redolent with abstruse discussions of the new philosophy, he may well ask himself how all this squares with the philosophy of the Sermon on the Mount, and the scientific demonstrations on the hillsides and in the streets of Capernaum.

For, let it be said at once, there is no implication whatever of the supernatural in either of the Greek words translated miracle in the New Testament. The word miracle at the time it was first introduced, that is to say, late in the fourth century, was in ordinary philosophic use in the sense of the word demonstration today. The difference between the demonstrations of Jesus the Christ and Professor Einstein is this, that the one was based on an absolute understanding of spiritual causation, and the other on a very hazy one of physical causation. As a result the one was entirely and irrefutably complete, the other rather an indication of a suspected law than anything more definite. For supposing the truth of the Einstein theory to have been overwhelmingly demonstrated, what has been proved except that the theory of gravity must be modified, the theory of space adjusted, and time accepted as local instead of universal. For the purposes of his daily life the common-sense philosopher may still accept the propositions of Euclid as demonstrated, may still safely get up and go to bed by his clock, and may still regard the distance between the church steeple and the stars as space. The common-sense philosopher may, in short, proceed as undisturbedly to vanquish Einstein with a grin, as, generations ago, in the words of Huxley, he did Berkeley.

Nevertheless this is Christmas Day, and the western world is a Christian world, and today this Christian world is keeping its great festival of the birth of the founder of the Christian religion. The papers of these

Christian lands are filled with discussions of the question of gravity; in many of its pulpits the matter may be alluded to today. Yet eighteen hundred years ago Jesus of Nazareth demonstrated the fact that gravity was not even a local law by walking on the Sea of Galilee. It may be said that no man can walk upon the Sea of Galilee today. But, as Huxley long ago remarked, the breaking of an accepted law is not the proof of a miraculous interference with the workings of nature, but rather the revelation of an unsuspected law. Icarus, attempting to fly, fell into the sea and was drowned, but Alcock flew the Atlantic. The difference is something more than that between a mythological personage and a British officer: no one flew the Atlantic before this year because no one knew how.

Orthodox theology has, of course, met this difficulty frankly by the argument of the divinity of Jesus, as contained in the dogma of the Trinity. But orthodox theology has never been able to account for the direct command of Jesus the Christ to his followers, in all times and countries, that they should repeat and, indeed, surpass his demonstrations, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." When, therefore, men come to discuss the colossal changes in natural science to be wrought by the acceptance of the Einstein theory, they might well remember that this theory is only the latest of human speculations, negative rather than anything else in its tendencies, and that the riddle of the universe, so far as it is concerned, is as distant as ever from being read.

The riddle of the universe was read once and for all, for Christian people, in the first century. The answer is embalmed in the Gospels, and may be said to be summed up in one sentence, on page 170 of Mrs. Eddy's Science and Health: "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress."

The Public Health Nurse

EVERY sort of special interest would try to make capital for itself out of the winning of the war. It is not surprising, then, to find the more subtly dominating of these interests arguing that their special form of domination needs to be extended and perpetuated. Just before the war the public was awakening somewhat out of the old way of docile submission to the doctor's orders. As Bernard Shaw, in his preface to "Heartbreak House," says of some pre-war conditions, "The registered doctors and surgeons were hard put to it to compete with the unregistered. They were not clever enough to appeal to the imagination and sociability of the Heartbreakers by the arts of the actor, the orator, the poet, the winning conversationalist. They had to fall back coarsely on the terror of infection and death. They prescribed inoculations and operations. Whatever part of a human being could be cut out without unnecessarily killing him they cut out; and he often died (unnecessarily, of course) in consequence." Then came the war, with the tremendous opportunity it afforded for the medical interests to exercise the well-nigh complete control they had so long vainly hoped for upon large numbers of people. To continue this opportunity, every sort of propaganda is being used now in time of peace. And one of the methods intended to bring about the continuance is the public health nurse.

One of the pamphlets prepared for the "Third Red Cross Roll Call," in November, stated: "The first step which the Red Cross took in formulating a definite post-war program was to issue a plan to continue and expand the Nursing Service especially in two directions—Home Nursing and the education of the family in fundamental health problems, and, secondly, Public Health Nursing, particularly in those communities where official Public Health activity is undeveloped." It seems that official public health activity must have been undeveloped in such a place as Monroe County, Missouri, for one finds that there the county chapter of the Red Cross and its nurse have been conducting the physical examination of the school children. Now Dr. Taliaferro Clark, Assistant Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, says in one of his reports that the school nurse should, among other things, "follow up" children recommended for treatment by the school physician to induce parents to carry out his recommendations in case of their failure to do so." In other words, the nurse is to be used in furtherance of a scheme of propaganda for the theories of one dominating school of medicine, and not even for any truly nursing functions.

For this scheme every subtlest kind of inducement is being held out to the public. In Perth Amboy, New Jersey, for instance, large newspaper advertisements are being signed, not only by the local boards of health, but by the "United States Public Health Service." In Huntington, Indiana, at recess, it was suggested to some fifty-four school children that if they would drink some milk their picture would be taken while they were doing it and published later in a "big magazine," that of the National Tuberculosis Association. In many another place buttons as prizes, reminding one of the beads given to savages for their most valuable possessions, are set up as inducements for children to do so-called health "chores" every day. "Plate matter" is distributed to the small newspapers throughout the country. Emotional stories and articles about the work of the public health nurse are given wide circulation in all sorts of periodicals. Free reels are furnished to motion picture houses. And so it goes. In every part of the world, Canada, England, Australia, South Africa, and so on, the same propaganda is going on broadcast. It is all a clamoring for, to quote Shaw again, "such legal powers over the bodies of their fellow-citizens as neither king, pope, nor parliament dare ever have claimed."

Of course, to the one who is awake, all this, which has little novelty, is amusing. There is undoubtedly need for proper care for men, women, and children in all circumstances. But fortunately there is no little disagreement as to whether this proper care is that prescribed by one school of medicine which is reveling in hypotheses. What each doctor, nurse, or lay citizen needs, therefore,

before lending his activity to any public health propaganda, is to determine for himself whether all this may not after all be public disease propaganda. And what each one needs most of all is not to be afraid. No great system for coddling the people in their homes, in the schools, and in the industries, all in accordance with ever-changing theories, can be successfully built up. Sooner or later even the medical people themselves are bound to gain a broader sense of things and cease any attempts at human domination, even though intended for what they may have considered the best interests of the community. But to educate the "interests" to this end requires industrious alertness.

Cuba as Prohibition Scapegoat

THERE would be nothing worthy of untoward remark in the current reports of a demand for Cuban passports running into the tens of thousands if the demand could be taken to indicate merely a decent American interest in Cuba as a field for business or as a delightful winter vacation resort. It is both of these, and in both capacities it welcomes people from the United States, and aims to please them. The trouble with the present rush toward Cuba is that it suggests a wish, on the part of many would-be travelers, to find in Cuba an opportunity for indulging freely in the beer, wines, and liquors which have been forbidden them in the United States.

Anybody who really knows Cuba will deplore anything that might seem to make that fair island a scapegoat for United States prohibition. The suggestion of present reports is that there will be much drinking of alcoholic intoxicants by the Americans who succeed in reaching Havana. Yet it would certainly be a pity to allow that city to become the scene of excesses or debauchery merely because such scenes are no longer possible in the cities of this friendly neighbor to the north.

They will tell you, in Cuba, that little or no hard liquor was consumed there before the American occupation, and that drunkenness was practically never to be seen in public places. And there is much to indicate that the statements are substantially true. Your typical Cuban is fond of pleasure and excitement, and he does not enjoy what the people of the United States describe by the phrase "buckling down to work." He likes to take frequent vacations, and those who have taken occasion to observe, tell us that, so far as he yields to dissipation, it is vacations and not strong drinks that appeal to him. Left to his own devices, the Cuban takes no pleasure in intoxicating liquors. As Forbes Lindsay once said, he likes "the gentler attractions of more protracted recreations."

What a pity if the United States, even through the activities of its irresponsible tourists and the deposited liquor interests, should foster liquor drinking, if not intoxication, in a land of sunshine and flowers, whose people would otherwise be happy in such diversions as "music, and dances, and little neighborhood festivals!"

A "Real, Old-Fashioned Christmas"

IT is quite in vain for the meteorological correspondent of The Times of London, or of any other paper for that matter, to attempt to shake the conviction of those who are firm believers in what constitutes a real, old-fashioned Christmas, in the matter of weather. Indeed, the meteorological correspondent of The Times would, no doubt, be the first to confess it. When he dived, as he did a short time ago, into Howard's "Climate of London," and discovered that the weather which obtained at Christmas in the year 1830, the year which saw the historic gathering of the Pickwickians at Dingley Dell, was just exactly as Dickens described it, he must have known that, far from undermining conviction concerning the old-fashioned Christmas, he was actually strengthening it. Hard frost on the 24th; hard frost on the 25th; hard frost on the 26th, with a snow on Christmas Eve! A complacent, not to say triumphant, "I told you so" is really quite inevitable.

True, he attempts depreciation. "Such, then," he adds, with an air of summing up the matter, after speaking of the mild weather that immediately preceded and immediately followed the Dingley Dell Christmas, "such, then, is the 'real, old-fashioned Christmas' of Dickens, reduced to figures—a brief 'cold snap,' lasting for just a week. There have been several similar periods in London during recent years, although none of them has chanced to synchronize with Christmas."

But that, of course, is mere perversity, perversity on the part of the meteorological correspondent, failing to appreciate the perversity of the modern climate. In the real, old-fashioned times, real Christmas weather did synchronize with Christmas time. The stagecoach, rumbling through the streets, jolting over the stones, and, at length, reaching the wide open country, skimming over the hard, frosty ground might be said to be an annual occurrence, in every particular, in those days. The road stretching on ahead, "compact and dry as a solid block of marble"; the "clear, cold air"; the "blazing log fires" were not the mere trappings of a "cold snap," which found itself synchronizing with Christmas. At any rate, your true believer in the real, old-fashioned Christmas would never have it so.

And then who shall speak of the rest of that wonderful time? The "best sitting room at Manor Farm"; the carpet up; the candles burning brightly; the fire blazing and crackling on the hearth; merry voices, light-hearted laughter, and Mr. Pickwick in silk stockings. "And why not, sir—why not?" Within, a deep red blaze from the fire, sending forth a rich glow that penetrates to the furthest corner of the room, and without—

"How it snows!" said one of the men in a low tone.
"Snows, does it?" said Wardle.

"Rough, cold night, sir," replied the man; "and there's a wind got up that drifts it across the fields in a thick white cloud!"

That is real, old-fashioned Christmas weather for you, in the country at any rate, insists the faithful believer in such things; and if you want the town, the real, old-fashioned Christmas Eve in London, say, where else will you find it so well described as in the "Christmas

Carol"? A grand "London picknick"; the City clocks only just gone three, but "dark already"; fogger yet and colder; candle in office windows like ruddy smears on palpable brown air; and yet, withal, a cheerful scene, a great fire in a brazier at a street corner, and the brightness of the shops where holly sprigs and berries crackle in the lamp heat. And if there is a Scrooge growing through it all, with his greatcoat buttoned up to the chin, is there not also a Bob Cratchit, with the long ends of his white comforter dangling below his waist, going down a slide on Cornhill, at the end of a line of boys, twenty times in honor of its being Christmas Eve?

And then, next day, whether it is Dingley Dell in the City, is it not always, in the words of Mr. Pickwick, "A 'splendid morning, gentlemen'?" "Severe weather, it is true: 'water in the wash-hand basin' 'a mask of ice, Sir'; but still a splendid morning. So Mr. Pickwick found it, and so also, most certainly, did Scrooge and Marley, the regenerated Scrooge, find it: "no fog, no mist; clear, bright, jovial, stirring 'cold, golden sunlight; heavenly sky; sweet, fresh air; merry bells. Oh, glorious! Glorious!" A real, old-fashioned Christmas, indeed. A "splendid morning, gentlemen."

Notes and Comments

A REMARKABLE object lesson in agriculture is in progress near Mather, Wisconsin, where a colony of some thirty Chinese settled, two or three years ago, and began reclaiming a marshy district of nearly 900 acres. American farmers in the vicinity shook their heads and smiled skeptically when the Chinese farmers went to work; while some still insist that the enterprise will not last, and that farming cannot long be conducted, without fertilizer, by the simple process of plowing twice a year and harrowing a dozen or more times. But the farm has produced its second big crop, and what was hitherto waste land is returning a substantial profit to those who are working it. The project, it is interesting to know, was planned by a Chinese who had graduated from the agricultural school of the University of Wisconsin, and might, therefore, be described as a Chino-American experiment in agriculture, which goes forward with highly gratifying results.

THE SONG OF THE WAVES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Coming up! coming up! the waves are swinging high; The crests of them are combing the clouds from out the sky. They heave away to sundown across a far-flung sea: Coming up! coming up! staggering to the lee. Heave ho! They break and shatter! Heave ho! The foam tops scatter! As the wind that sends them driving greets them as they fly: Coming up! coming up! out of a gray gold sea. And when the wind is silent along the rocky shore, O hear them whispering gently, coming more and more: "Heave ho! The age-old cradle is rocking you to sleep; Singing waves to lull you that cradle in the deep. Coming up! coming up! the water ways to keep: Heave ho! heave ho! the water ways to keep!"

THE more intimately one comes to hear of Mexico, the more one realizes how unacquainted opinion in the United States has been with conditions in that country. One has known that there were divergencies of race and speech among the inhabitants, but the definite statement of a contributor to a recent National Geographic Society Bulletin, that "from Sonora to Yucatan more than fifty separate dialects are spoken," shows a great many more divergencies than readers of the Bulletin had probably ever imagined. It is easy to see why witnesses who seem equally reliable can make conflicting reports.

THINKING back from the modern spectacle of people gathered in such numbers to witness a football game that a stadium holds a temporary population as large as that of a fair-sized American city, a writer in the Cincinnati Times-Star shows how recent has been this development of interest in athletic performances. The question arises: What did our grandfathers do for recreation? And, without very closely examining those ancestral habits, the writer concludes that "we certainly have devised forms of recreation in far greater number, and we move in great masses to see the sports we admire." The passing comment suggests that there is material for an interesting and more authoritative study of the sports of these same ancestors; and that the student might possibly discover occasions when they, too, met in comparatively great crowds attracted by a common interest. It might even develop that the size of the modern gathering for an athletic contest is most easily explainable as a reflection of the growth of population and the improved means of transportation.

VISITORS to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, may now see on exhibition the entrance porch of a mansion built about 1800 by the American architect, David Hoadley, in New Haven, a fine example of American architecture, and a much larger object than the Metropolitan, not so many years ago, expected ever to exhibit. The time is coming, however, when the museum will have a new wing with room enough, so to speak, to exhibit a house and lot. The thought seems rather Brobdingnagian, but the museum is already the possessor of other fine specimens of early American architecture, to be set up, in whole or in part, when this new wing is ready. Meantime the visitor may look at the entrance through which came and went many a distinguished caller when the old Bristol house was a residence; but, like those that come up to the "guarded wall" in Mr. Kipling's poem of the City of Sleep, he "may not enter in."

THE DAILY GRAPHIC of London celebrated its jubilee on December 6. Sir Frederick Leighton used to describe the Graphic as the "gateway to the Royal Academy," and some of the most prominent artists have contributed to its pictorial attractiveness. It certainly is one of the most popular of the British capital's dailies. The jubilee coincides with the Graphic's purchase by The Sunday Times.